The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,743.—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1873. Subscription in Advance. { For a Year......Rs. 42 } { For Six Months ..Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, in advance	Rs. 42
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First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
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on the Native Languages, double the above

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "AGRA," 1,906 Tons, 180 H.P., Commander J. C. Sharp, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 29th Nov. 1873, at 4 P.M.

	November 1873.		December 1873.
Leave BOMBAY	29	Leave Tuticorin	7
,, Rutnagherry	30	,, Colombo	8
,, Vingorla	30	,, Galle	9
,, Goa	Dec. 1	,, Negapatam	12
,, Carwar	1	,, Pondicherry	13
,, Mangalore	2	,, Madras	15
,, Cannanore	3	,, Coconada	17
,, Tellicherry	3	,, Vizagapatam	18
,, Calicut	4	,, Bimlipatam	18
,, Beypore	4	,, Gopaulpore	19
,, Cochin	5	,, False Point	20
,, Alleppy	5	Arrive CALCUTTA	22

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BHAREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. R. Gavin, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 5th December 1873, at 2 P.M.

	Dec. 1873.		Dec. 1873.
Leave BOMBAY	5	Leave BUSREH	24
,, Kurrachee	9	,, Fao	24
,, Guadur	10	,, Koweit	24
,, Muscat	12	,, Bushire	26
,, Bunder Abbas	14	,, Linga	31
,, Linga	16		Jan. 1874.
,, Bahrein	17	,, Bunder Abbas	2
,, Bushire	18	,, Muscat	4
,, Fao	20	,, Guadur	6
,, Mahomerah	20	,, Kurrachee	9
Arrive BUSREH	21	Arrive BOMBAY	12

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the fair Season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, and an Extra Steamer every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. E. Withers, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 28th November 1873, at 2 P.M.

The Steam-ship CASHMERE, 1,082 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. H. Atkinson, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 1st December 1873, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to

Class.	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Oorun.	Hog Island.	Oolwa.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 6	0 6

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leave Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leave Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Medows Street, Bombay.

SURAT AND GOGO FERRY.

STEAM FERRY (under Contract with Government).—A STEAM FERRY BOAT PLIES between SURAT and GOGO.

FARES BETWEEN SURAT AND GOGO.

First Class	Rs. 5 0 0
Second Class	3 0 0
Third Class	1 8 0
Horses	4 0 0
Carriages	4 0 0

DEPARTURE FROM SURAT.

TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.

DEPARTURE FROM GOGO.

MONDAY, WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY.

THE STEAMER WILL PROCEED TO BHOWNUGGER EVERY SATURDAY AND LEAVE THAT PORT EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the undermentioned Agents—

Mr. WASSUNTROW SUDANUNDJEE, at Surat.

Mr. DINKER NARRAYEN, at Gogo.

Or to the undersigned at Bombay.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Medows Street, Bombay, 2nd September 1873.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

S. S. NEERA.

THE Steam ship NEERA, 2,200 Tons, 300 H.P., Captain C. C. Coburn, will SAIL for LIVERPOOL via SUEZ CANAL on or about the 20th February 1874.

RATES OF FARES FOR PASSENGERS.

To LIVERPOOL, 1st CLASS......Rs. 500 } Exclusive of
Ditto 2nd CLASS........ ,, 350 } Wines, &c.

For Freight and Passage apply to

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 15th November 1873.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE 1st DECEMBER.

THE S.S. STRATHCLYDE, C. W. Pearson, Commander, 1,951 Tons gross, 1,000 H.P. effective, built expressly for the India trade, will sail as above, taking first-class Passengers only at following rates :—

Fare to Liverpool...Rs. 500.
,, Suez .... ,, 300.

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, which can be procured on board.

This Vessel has very superior accommodation, and is fitted with Ice-house, Piano, Punkahs, &c., and also carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

The outward passage was accomplished under 31 days, including detention at Malta and in Canal.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 10th November 1873.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamer DIDO, 1,235 Tons, will be despatched for TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL, on or about the 10th December 1873. This Steamer has only limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE

(Including a liberal Table, exclusive of Wines and Liquors, transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage.)

	Cabin.	Deck with Food.
To Trieste	£40	£19-0
To Port Said	£30	£14-6
To Suez	£28	£13-7

Children under 3 years of age, Free; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England, and the Continent generally.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 11th November 1873.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 1st December, 1873, at 3 P.M., from Masagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. CHINA, (2,010 Tons, and 400 H. P.), Captain C. G. Perrins, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London, and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEO. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 24th November 1873.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 2nd December, at 3 P.M., from Masagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. BEHAR, (1,723 tons and 300 H.P.) Capt. W. E. Dundas, will be despatched a above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 29th November.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 18th November 1873.

DIRECT STEAMERS VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

THE PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY propose to DESPATCH their LARGEST STEAMERS from SOUTHAMPTON to INDIA DIRECT, via the SUEZ CANAL, as follows :—

HYDASPES ......2,984 Tons, November 27th, to Bombay.

And others to follow :

PASSAGE MONEY TO BOMBAY.

FIRST CLASS	£66
SECOND CLASS	£36

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 31st October 1873.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of the Tannery at Dharavee, near Mahim, lately in the possession of and worked by Hajee Mahomed Cassum Tuker Mahomed & Co., with all the skins, hides, utensils, &c., &c., contained therein.

On TUESDAY, the 2nd December, at 2 o'clock P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, if not disposed of previously by private sale, at the above-mentioned place, by order of W. Watson, Esq., the Receiver appointed by the High Court of Judicature, the following, viz. :—

The Tannery, a large quantity of tanned goat and sheep skins, tanned cow hides, wooden tubs, iron pots, beam scale with weights, iron scrapers, buckets, iron pipes, water meters, gunnies, cart with bullocks, a cow and 2 calves, and sundry other articles.

The property, skins, &c., are now on view.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 26th November 1873

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO. 40, Meadow Street.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock p.m., at their Rooms, Meadow Street, No. 40:—

A quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, containing :—Grey shirtings, T. cloths, jacconets, grey dhotiees and white jacconets.

2 Cases superior square bottle Eau-de-Cologne.
1 ,, Wicker Ladies' Hand Baskets, Market Baskets, Flower Baskets, &c.
1 ,, Printing Lead.
1 ,, Gentlemen's Dressing Bags.
20 Bales Corks.
25 Boxes Vermouth.
50 Cases Beer.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 26th November 1873.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY, AUCTIONEER. No. 7, MEADOW STREET.

CARRIAGES FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

The Property of a Gentleman.

A nearly new light Palanquin Office Shigram, built to order by Lawrence and Co., with very handsome fast-trotting Grey Arab Horse and Harness. The above to be seen by giving one day's previous notice to the Undersigned.

Also,

A light boat-shaped four-seat Phaeton, slightly used, either for one or a pair of Horses.

Two second-hand Malvern Dog-carts, with lamps in good order.

A nearly new English-built Cab Buggy on C spring, with lamps, by Jones.

Three handsome new boat-shaped small Open Carriages painted dark blue and dark green, lining to match, indepture for one or pair.

One English-built, nearly new, light Mail Phaeton painted dark green, lining to match, by William Cole.

Also

A first-class new light Office Shigram, painted dark green, lining to match, with lamps. The above Shigram sold under guarantee of material and workmanship.

A nearly new English-built Miniature Brougham, with lamps and shafts, by J. Henderson.

One ditto Self-driving Phaeton.

HARNESSES.

A fresh batch of new brass and plated mounted Dog-cart, buggy and carriage harnesses, double-stitched and neat with round reins.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Bombay, 26th November 1873.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 13, APOLLO STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 27th inst., at 1 P.M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Room in Apollo Street, No. 13:—

A variety of sundry articles comprising an invoice of plated mounted and black buggy lamps, brass and bronzed chamber candlesticks, spare chamber shades, silk and alpacca umbrellas, cakes of scented soap, Japan tin cash-boxes of sizes, measuring tapes, hair pins, pairs of gentlemen's boots, railway rugs, horse rugs, remnant pieces of alpacca parmatas, black cloth, quilted and trowser cloth, cotton check cloth, counterpanes, linen and paper collars, gentlemen's and children's socks, stocking, lady's Guernsey frocks, silk and kid gloves, bathing and washhand towels, pocket white and border handkerchiefs, chintz, blankets, Bengal puggries, white longcloths.

Also, blackwood carved furniture, consisting of circular large dining tables, conversation and half-backed couches, arms and folding chairs, carved pier tables, sideboards, hatstands, pairs of carved round and square teapoys, chest of drawers, presses, teakwood despense cupboard, sets of camphorwood trunks, blackwood camp and baba cots and cradles.

Also, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, such as grey shirtings, T cloths, madapollams, jacconets, scarfs, dhoties, chintz.

AUCTION SALE OF PIECE-GOODS.

On SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Room in Apollo Street, No. 13,—

A large quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, such as grey shirtings, T. cloths, madapollams, jacconets, scarfs, dhoties, chintz, &c.

AUCTION SALE of valuable Household Furniture, rich Glass and Crockery Ware, plated articles, a fine full-toned Square Pianoforte by Soundy and Co., Brougham, Two Australian Horses, Harness, choice Plants, &c., at Parell Road, next to Upna Cottage.

On SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, all the valuable Furniture &c. The property of W. B. Johnston, Esq., changing his residence. The same comprises glassware, dinner, dessert, and tea services, plated, cruet, egg and pickle frames, salvers, spoons and forks, dessert knives and forks, curry dishes, candlesticks, &c., a set of blackwood dining-table, side-boards, dining-room chairs, double and treble light hanging argand lamps, round-tables, conversation couches, drawing-room and easy chairs, pier tables, teapoys, chiffoniers, ottoman, a mahogany full-toned sympathetic square pianoforte by Soundy & C., bedsteads, child's cots, wardrobes, clothes and gown presses, toilet glasses, dressing and wash-hand tables, copper cooking utensils, and dispense articles, &c.

At 2 P.M.

One Brougham with a Bay Australian Horse, and a set of single Harness, a Black Australian Horse, sets of single Harness, &c., &c.

Several dozens of choice plants in pots, &c.

No catalogues, and the property will be on view 4 days previous to the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of handsome Household Furniture Glassware, Dinner, Desert, and Breakfast Sets, best plated Ware, a Mahogany square Pianoforte by Collard and Collard, at No. 18, Mazagon.

(Near the Hope Hall Family Hotel.)

On MONDAY, the 1st December next, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at 1 o'clock p.m., on the abovementioned place, all the handsome furniture, &c., the property of W. Maidment, Esq. (changing his residence.) The same comprises a set of rich glassware, decanters, jugs, ice plates, fruit dishes, &c., a handsome dinner, dessert and breakfast sets, a set of dish covers, curry dishes, epergne tea trays, waiters, tea sets, a set of fiddle pattern Elkington's plated spoons and forks for 12 persons, cruet, pickle, egg, and liquor frames, a set of dessert knives and forks, sauce, tureen, biscuit box, table, piano, and chamber candlesticks, cutlery, &c., a set of dining tables, sideboard, screens, elegantly carved circular, pier, sofa, and oval tables, three-seated ottomans, drawing-room, and easy chairs, carved book cases, chiffoniers, teapoys, conversation full-backed couches, 3 light single and table argand lamps with drop, a mahogany square pianoforte by Collard and Collard, engraving in maple and other frames, rich Persian and English carpets, dining-room chairs, clocks, an oliograph with a lot of views, carved 4-post bedsteads, wardrobes, cupboards, chest of drawers, dressing and wash-hand tables with crockery, gown presses, toilet glasses, card bowls, flower vases and table ornaments, a silver mounted dressing case with fittings, &c., copper cooking utensils and dispense articles, &c., &c.

No catalogues, and the property will be on view from Thursday, the 27th instant.

AUCTION SALE of Household Furniture, plated, Glass, and Porcelainware, &c., at No. 1, Grant Buildings, Colaba.

On THURSDAY, the 4th December, at 1 o'clock p.m., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the abovenamed place, the Household Furniture, &c., the property of J. S. Kerr, Esq., the same comprises glass crockery, and plated articles, dining, card, sofa and other tables, circular, carved pier tables, sideboards, screens, teapoys, conversation and reclining couches, drawing-room and easy chairs, chiffoniers, whatnots, single and double light argand lamps, carpets, four-post bedsteads, wardrobes, presses, chests of drawers, dressing and wash-hand tables, toilet glasses, copper cooking utensils, and dispense articles, cutlery, &c., &c.

No catalogues and the property will be on view from MONDAY, the 1st December, 1873.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 26th November 1873.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

TOMORROW, THURSDAY, the 27th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, Twist, &c., &c.

2 Cases Grey Dhoties.
5 ,, Colored Prints.
7 Bales Grey Shirtings.
6 Cases White Jacconets.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 26th November 1873.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

Mr. ANSTEY'S LIBRARY.

The SALE of Mr. ANSTEY'S LIBRARY will be resumed TO-DAY, at 7 A.M., commencing from Lot No. 1102.

SALE of Fresh Oilmanstores, Perfumery, Comfits and Medicine from the well known makers G. F. Coward and Co., just landed ex "Rajpoot."

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will submit to Public Auction, at their rooms, oilmanstores, comprising 70 packages, consisting of Durham mustard, salad oil, vinegar, assorted pickles, essence of anchovies, Reading, Worcestershire, John Bull, and Harvey sauce, walnut and mushroom catsup, French capers and olives, assorted tart fruits, 3 and 1 lb., assorted jams and jellies in patent stone jars, assorted candied peel in glass jars, petras, currants, Turkey figs, sultana pudding and muscatel raisins, Jordon almond, tapioca, pearl barley, Scotch oatmeal, bloater paste, smoked Yarmouth bloaters, &c.

PERFUMERY AND MEDICINE.

Consisting of peppermint and assorted lozenges and comfits, carbonate of soda, tartaric acid, cream of tartar, Epsom salts essence of ginger and peppermint, balsom copaiba, glycerine, Dalby's carminitive, cod liver oil, assorted essences, smelling salts, aromatic vinegrette, lavender water, eau de luce, milk and oil of roses, lavender, verbina, and golden oil, Circassian and cold cream, Maccassar pomade, rose lip salve, camphorated and Victoria dentifrice, tooth brushes, violet hair powder puffs and boxes, Jamaica pomatum.

SALE OF SALT.

To be sold by Public Auction by Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. at their rooms on TUESDAY, the 2nd day of December next at 3 p.m. by order of Chawakara Killote Coonjee Ahmed Kaka, otherwise known as Moosa Mapla from 1,500 to 2,000 annas of salt, the crop of 1872, now lying at Oorun, at the Salt Pans called Bhokees Beera and Doongar Khar.

The salt will be put up for sale in lots of 53 annas to suit the requirements of purchasers. It must be removed from the pans at the expense of the purchasers within thirty days from the date of purchase, and the salt duty to be paid by the purchasers.

25 per cent deposit to be paid at the time of sale and the balance within 8 days from the date of purchase before applying for an order to remove the salt.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN 3rd BHOIWADA.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of December, at 4 P.M., the undermentioned property :—

All that piece or parcel of Fazendary Land, with the foundation filled therein, and situate, lying, and being, and fronting on the southern side of the 3rd Bhoiwada Street, outside the Fort, in the Sub-district of Bhooleshwur, in the city of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement 118 1-3rd square yards, be the same a little more or less, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the east by the property formerly belonging to Purshotumdas Pranjeevandas, and now of Deewalibaee, wife of Jettabhai Khooshaldas, on or towards the west by the property formerly belonging to the said Purshotumdas Pranjeevandas, and now of Vithuldas Sunkerlal, on or towards the north by the 3rd Bhoiwada Street, and on or towards the south by the Government sweeper's passage.

For particulars and conditions of sale, apply at the Office of the Undersigned, in Apollo Street, Fort, No. 15, or at the Office of the Auctioneers, or the same may be inspected at the premises on the day of the sale. Dated this 25th day of November 1873.

MUNSUKHLALL M. MUNSHEE,
Attorney at Law.
CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 26th November 1873.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received by H. M.'S RESIDENT TRANSPORT OFFICER, BOMBAY DOCKYARD, up to one o'clock P.M. of the 20th December 1873, for the SUPPLY by CONTRACT of PROVISIONS specified in the subjoined Schedule.

Tenders to be superscribed "Tenders for the Supply of Provisions for the Indian Troop Service."

Tenders will not be received after the hour named.

Each Tender before being opened must be accompanied by the requisite deposit of Cash.

Details.		Period for which Contract is invited.	Consumption more or less according to scale of Rations.	Where and when to be delivered.	Instalments deliverable and specific time of delivery.	Amount of deposit to be lodged with tender or before opening it.	Amount of additional Security to be deposited for Contract.	Quality of Supply.
Beef, fresh	lbs.	Twelve months.	65,866	To be weighed and delivered on board any of H. M.'s Indian Troopships and approved by Receiving Officer.	As required.	10 per cent. of amount of Contract.	20 per cent.	Best quality.
Chillies	,,		113					
Coriander Seed	,,		152					
Cummin Seed	,,		68					
Dhall	,,		3,676					
Firewood	,,		As required.					
Fish, salt	,,		2,561					
Ghee	,,		1,862					
Garlic	,,		68					
Mutton, fresh	,,		As required.					
Pepper { Whole	,,		77					
Pepper { Ground	,,		As required.					
Rice	,,		28,000					
Salt, common	,,		96					
Turmeric	,,		74					
Vegetables	,,		38,400					
Arrowroot	,,		As required.					
Biscuit (Commissariat made)								
Do. Powder								
Currants								
Celery Seed								
Chocolate								
Candles, of sorts								
Colza Oil								
Dessicated Milk								
Disinfecting Powder								
Flour								
Lemon Juice								
Lime Juice								
Mutton Broth								
Mustard								
Malt								
Oatmeal								
Preserved Fowl								
Pickles								
Preserved Potatoes								
Raisins								
Rum								
Sugar								
Salt, fine								
Split Peas								
Suet								
Salt Beef								
Tea, 1st sort								
Vinegar								
Yeast								

E. GILLS,
Officiating Resident Transport Officer.
Indian Transport Department, H. M.'s Dockyard,
25th November 1873.

D. S. KEMP & CO.

SILVER PRIZE MEDAL, 1873.

PRICE LISTS, WHOLESALE AND GENERAL, FURNISHED ON RECEIPT OF CARD.

SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE.—A prompt and powerful Tonic; adapted to all ages, and incapable of deranging the most delicate functions.

Per Bottle—Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

LIQUOR CHIRETTINÆ.—A pure Bitter and active Tonic, being Saccharo Chirettine in a liquid form. Now in extensive favour as a *Dinner Bitter* with Sherry.

Per Bottle—Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4-8.

SYRUP OF THE PHOSPHATES OF IRON, QUININE, AND STRYCHNIA.—A powerfully stimulating Tonic for adults. Enriches the blood and resuscitates muscular energy.

Per Bottle—Rs. 2 and Rs. 3-8.

CHEMICAL FOOD, OR COMPOUND SYRUP OF THE PHOSPHATES.—Contains Iron and Lime, and is recommended for infantile debility (under medical advice), and for delicate adults.

Per Bottle—Rs. 1-8.

EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE contributes more than any other individual luxury to physical comfort in this climate.

Per Bottle—Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR.—Regarded as a gem in toilet requisites by all who appreciate lily-white teeth and purity of the mouth. A portion of the *receipt* was favoured the preparers by Signor Marras.

Per Bottle—Rs. 1-8, Rs. 2-8, and Rs. 4.

MANILLA CIGARS.—Number Twos; of exceptionally fine quality.

Per Box of 100—Rs. 8.

PONDICHERRY CHEROOTS & CIGARS.—Our own brands.

Flaneur,	per box of	100	Rs. 2 8 0
Pelerin	do.	125	,, 2 12 0
Marquise	do.	150	,, 2 8 0

AKEODERMA.—From its wonderfully remedial effect on the animal skin in Mange, Sores, Fleas, Baldness, &c., it has been aptly called the *Stable, Kennel, and Menagerie Friend.*

Per Bottle—Rs. 1-8. Per Dozen—Rs. 15.

VERMIN EXTERMINATOR.—This contains Phosphorous intimately combined, and is *infallible* in the destruction of Rats, Mice, Cockroaches, and Birds.

Per Bottle—Rs. 1.

SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ADEN AND JEDDAH.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch the Steam-ship SIR BARTLE FRERE, Commander G. M. Betts, on or about the 6th December, proximo.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents.

ITALIAN OPERA CONCERT COMPANY.

GRAND INAUGURATION EVENING CONCERT AT THE TOWN HALL.

SATURDAY, 29th NOVEMBER 1873.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Reserved Seats	Rs. 5
Family Ticket, to admit Three	,, 12
Unreserved Seats	,, 2

CONCERT TO COMMENCE AT 9 O'CLOCK P.M.

Plan of the Hall to be seen, and Reserved Seats may be secured, at Messrs. SOUNDY, BRESLAUER & Co.

FULL PARTICULARS IN PROGRAMME.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

THE PARSEE ELPHINSTONE DRAMATIC CLUB.

TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, 26th NOV. 1873.

SOLOMON'S SWORD,
OR
NOORANEE THE INNOCENT,
AND THE OPERA OF
LEILA AND MEJNOON.

RESERVED SEATS—THREE RUPEES.

Tickets to be had of Messrs. COOPER & Co., Meadow Street; Messrs. DORABJEE JAMSETJEE & Co., Kalbadevi.

NOTICE.—The WASTE PAPER of the SECRETARIAT will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, on the 5th December 1873, at 3 P.M.

F. S. CHAPMAN,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 25th November 1873.

FRAMJEE COWASJEE PATENT PRESS COMPANY.—The Registered Office of the above named Company has been REMOVED to No. 39, Elphinstone Circle.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 25th November 1873.

WANTED COMPOSITORS.

REQUIRED for a Newspaper Office in COLOMBO, CEYLON, FIVE or SIX COMPOSITORS; two or three of whom will be employed on newspaper work and must be good manuscript readers; the others will be employed on jobbing and general work. Also a FOREMAN to work under a European Head Printer. Free passage to Colombo. Apply by letter, stating terms and enclosing testimonials, addressed to G. P. ROBINSON, Gas Company's Office, Marine Street, Fort.

Bombay, 25th November 1873.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ALTERATION IN TRAIN.

On and after 1st December next the Train shown in this Company's Time Tables as leaving Boree Bunder at 2-15 P.M., and arriving at Bandora at 3-5 P.M., will leave Boree Bunder at 2 P.M., Byculla at 2-15, Dadur at 2-33, Mahim at 2-41, and arrive at Bandora at 2-50 P.M.

W. PENDLEBURY,
Acting Traffic Manager.

General Offices, Bombay, 22nd November 1873.

TO PREVENT WHITE ANT

IN	FOR
WOODEN SHIPS, RAILWAY SLEEPERS, BEAM AND HOUSE TIMBERS	SHINGLE ROOFS, SHIPS' BOTTOMS, DAMP OR WET WALLS, AND GENERAL IRON AND WOOD WORK.

GRIFFTHS' PATENT ENAMELLING PAINTS,

THOMAS GRIFFITHS, 24, Fenwick Street, Liverpool; G. W. WHEATLEY & Co., Bombay; or F. HARLEY & Co., Calcutta, Agents.

NOTICES.

TENDERS will be received by the SUPERINTENDENT of MARINE up to 1 P.M., on THURSDAY, the 27th instant, for the conveyance HENCE to the ANDAMANS of SEVENTY NATIVE CONVICTS, more or less, with proportionate number of Native Warders and Military Guard, and one Subordinate Medical Officer, for which latter Officer a Cabin Passage and First Class Rations must be provided.

2. Fifty days' Provisions, Water, Firewood, with such cooking utensils, drinking pots, plates and other articles as may be necessary for their use and comfort during the voyage, as well as a sufficient number of Cooks for cooking the food of the Convicts and Guard, also Topasses or Sweepers to maintain cleanliness on board for the whole of the above party, and fittings for Convicts only, are to be supplied by the Owners, Agents, or Masters of the Vessel; the provisions put on board being subject after shipment to the inspection of, and to rejection by, the Executive Commissariat Officer at the Presidency.

3. Medicines and Medical Comforts will be provided by the Medical Department, the cost of which is to be borne by the Owners, Agents, or Masters of the Vessel.

4. Any surplus of Provisions, &c., that may remain on board at the end of the voyage may be handed over to the Authorities at Port Blair, and the cost of the same, at the rate at which they were purchased, will be repaid by Government to the Owners, Agents, or Masters of the Vessel in Bombay, on receipt from the Authorities at Port Blair of a list of Articles made over to them.

5. For any inferior issue of Provisions during the Voyage, the Owners, Agents, or Masters of the Transports shall pay to Government double the price of the Articles (as passed by the Survey Committee) which would have otherwise been consumed, the payment to be made before receiving the final modicum of the passage money.

6. The words "TENDER FOR CONVICTS" should be superscribed on the Covers of Tenders.

7. The Agents of Vessels tendering should distinctly state the exact date on which the Vessel will be ready for final survey.

8. The Owners, Agents, or Masters of Vessels tendering, will have to convey, free of charge, such Government Stores as may be sent with the Convicts for their use at the Andamans, which will consist of spare suits of clothing, drinking and cooking pots only, which should be made over with the Convicts at the port of debarkation, obtaining receipts for the same.

9. The expense attending Stamp Fees affixed to Charterparties as well as to Counterparts (of Vessels taken up) to be borne by the Owners, Agents, or Masters tendering.

10. The Superintendent of Marine does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 24th Nov. 1873.

NOTICE.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

MESSRS. THACKER, VINING & Co., beg to remind Subscribers that Subscriptions for the ensuing year should be renewed in course of the current month, so that the renewal order may reach England in time to prevent any break in the supplies.

T. V. & Co. also invite New Subscriptions, and will be happy to forward their Revised Price List on application.

They take this opportunity to notify that the P. & O. Company are at present bringing cargo to Bombay only *once a Fortnight*, consequently the *Periodicals* cannot always be delivered so soon as hitherto.

This of course does not apply to *Newspapers* or anything sent by post from England direct.

THACKER, VINING, & CO

SEWING MACHINES! SEWING MACHINES!! SEWING MACHINES!!!

THE Celebrated WHEELER and WILSON'S GOLD MEDAL, SILENT WORKING LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES, so well known for unrivalled excellence of work, easiness of comprehension, and simplicity of construction.

The following description of Machines always on hand for sale with spare Needles and other Accessories at the Office of the Undersigned :—

No. 1. Plain Table Mahogany or Walnut, Polished.
No. 2. Do. do. do. do.
No. 3. Do. do. do. do.
No. 4. Do. do. do. do.

No. 2. Half Case unpolished Walnut, or polished Mahogany or Walnut, fit for Drawing Rooms.

No. 1. Full Case Mahogany or Walnut Polished. It has the appearance of a handsome Cabinet.

No. 1. Elliptic Hand Machine, fit for Ladies, or for those who may not like to use the treadles.

All Machines warranted. Orders from Up-country promptly executed when accompanied with Remittances or Reference for Payment. Each Machine accompanied with a book of reference. Reasons for using the Machines given to purchasers gratis.

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co.,
No. 7, Parsee Bazaar Street,
Sole Agents for Messrs. WHEELER and WILSON.

Agents :—

Poona	Dadabhoy Cowasjee Bootee, Esq.
Surat	Sorabjee Eduljee Wadia, Esq.
Jubbulpore	Baboo Moheschunder Chatterjee.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA,

The best remedy for

ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION,

and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & CO.,
CHEMISTS, LONDON,

And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N.B.—Ask for Dinneford's Magnesia, and use Dinneford's Friction Gloves and Belts.

Agents—TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

S. ROSE & CO.,
10, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

OPEN AIR, OR GRASS LAWN BILLIARDS.

THE full sized SETS only are imported as being those almost invariably ordered; the size is Twenty feet long by Fifteen feet wide, and the webbing can be contracted to suit smaller dimensions if required.

THE UNIVERSAL:	THE DUCHESS:	AND THE SANDRINGHAM SET:
Net Cash—Price Rs. 45.	Net Cash—Price Rs. 55.	Net Cash—Price Rs. 70.

In this admirable new Game will be found all the fascinations and pleasure of Billiards and Croquet combined, to be enjoyed in the open air. There are special Rules founded primarily on those of Billiards, but modified to suit the different conditions under which the open-air game is played. Open-air Billiards affords much more scope for scientific play than Croquet, whilst it is certainly a less fatiguing amusement, although more exciting. It is likely to become the Game, *par excellence*, for India.

N.B.—Each set is enclosed in a strong box, comprising about thirty-six articles. Any two intelligent servants can carry the box to and from the ground, and set up the pockets, cushions (webbing), &c., keeping score at the flag-staff, &c., where the rules of the game are affixed on the scoring board.

DEALERS, SCHOOLS, PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, &c., ARE SUPPLIED ON LIBERAL TERMS WITH WHOLESALE QUANTITIES.

GAME OF CROQUET.

S. ROSE and Co. have just received a supply of Croquet Sets, of the best materials and workmanship, from which they specially recommend the Sets as under :—

No. 2.—THE CLUB PATTERN.

Eight shaped and polished ash mallets, 3 feet 2 inches long, with flat and rounded ends; eight beech balls, 3⅜ inches diameter, painted in colours; ten japanned hoops, with extra centre hoop and bell; hammer, iron drill, clips, two starting pins, an illustrated book of rules, in box complete ......Rs. 22

No. 3.—THE CLUB PATTERN.

Eight shaped and polished boxwood mallets, 3 feet long; eight boxwood balls, 3⅜ inches diameter; ten japanned hoops, with extra double hoop and bell; two starting pins, clips, boxwood hammer, iron drill, and illustrated book of rules, in box complete ......Rs. 28

MAGIC LANTERNS.

S. ROSE & Co. have just received a small invoice of Magic Lanterns, together with a choice selection of Slides, of which they will be happy to forward a list upon application.

"LE RAFRAICHISSOIR PARISIEN."

PARISIAN NEW BOTTLE-COOLER.

Cash Price Rs. 2 each; or, Rs. 11 for Half-a-dozen; or, Rs. 21 per Dozen.

THE TRAVELLER'S CAMP CASE AND PORTABLE COMPANION.

This ingenious useful contrivance consists of a strong Morocco double Case, containing :—an enclosed Drinking Cup, a closing Dinner Knife, a Cork-screw, a closing Fork, a closing Desert Spoon, a small Cylinder, divided into three parts, for Salt, Pepper, and Mustard. Cash Price......Rs. 16

MORDAN'S POSTAGE SCALES.

To weigh up to EIGHT OUNCES and SIXTEEN TOLAHS, a most convenient size, Rs. 10.

THE INDIA OFFICE TABULATED NEW POSTAGE WEIGHER.

The NEW TABULATED POSTAGE WEIGHER has been introduced by S. ROSE & Co. for the special convenience of correspondents both in India and England. Upon the surface of the weighing scale is *indelibly impressed* the Table of Rates.

Thus at a glance can be read off any required postage for any ascertained weight, without further trouble or reference.

Note.—A representation of this Postage Weigher will be found in the October Number of the Indian Omnibus, a copy of which will be forwarded on application.

LENGTH OF POSTAGE, WEIGHER, 11 INCHES.

Price complete. ... ...Rs. 32.

Wholesale Dealers can be supplied with quantities on application either to S. ROSE & Co., 10, Meadow Street, Bombay; or to their London Agency—3, Chapel Place, Poultry, London.

S. ROSE & CO.,
10, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BADHAM AND COMPANY'S
SPECIAL KIT
FOR
OVERLAND PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS.
READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

CASH PRICES

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Deck Suits	12 0	to	20 0	Under Pants	6 0	to	8 0	Cholera Belts			3 0
Overland Suits, All-wool			27 0	Overland Trunks	22 0	to	40 0	Warm Gloves			2 0
Warm Suits (Scotch Tweed)			35 0	Best Solid Leather			50 0	Warm Mufflers			3 0
Overcoats or Inverness Capes	30 0	to	45 0	Extra Size Leather			65 0	Gent's Scarfs, Knot or for Pin or Ring	2 0	to	3 8
Dressing Gowns	8 8	to	23 0	Black-hide Bags			25 0	Paper Collars, per dozen			0 12
Pyjamas	3 0	to	8 8	Black-hide Circular Tops			32 0	Linen Collars, all New Shapes			6 0
Oxford Shirts, each			6 0	Sovereign Belts			3 4	Shakespeare, with Coloured Tie attached			6 8
White Shirts, each			4 8	Tiffin Basket			18 0	Cotton Socks, per dozen	11 8	to	20 0
Printed Cambric Shirts	4 0	to	4 8	Courier Bags	5 0	to	10 8	Warm Merino, per dozen	15 8	to	25 0
Wove Flannel Shirts (all New Patterns)			8 0	Soiled Linen Bags	5 0	to	6 0	Cambric Handkerchiefs	5 0	to	18 8
Silk and Wool Shirts			8 8	Sponge Bags			2 0	Silk Umbrellas			11 4
Spun Silk Shirts			11 0	Hair Brushes in Leather Case, per pair			9 0	Long Rugs & Scotch Mauds	15 0	to	30 0
Cardegan Jacket, very warm			9 8	Travelling Pillows			2 0	Blankets			11 0
Under-Vests	3 8	to	6 0	Rug Straps	1 8	to	2 8	Overland Chairs, best Beech	7 8	to	12 8
				Waterproof Suits, complete			23 0				
				Travelling Caps			3 8				

A LARGE STOCK OF READY-MADE CLOTHING ALWAYS ON HAND.

SUITS MADE TO ORDER IN EIGHT HOURS.

BADHAM AND COMPANY.
23, RAMPART ROW. BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Arrangements have been made with the Firm of Messrs. BURN & Co., Engineers and Contractors, for the Manufacture and Sale of IVE'S PATENT DEEP WELL EXCAVATOR, for Clay, Kunkur, Shingle, and all other hard Soils, from the bottom of large Bridge foundation Wells for the better sinking of them. The above Firm will receive, attend to, and execute all Orders with the greatest despatch, and afford every information on the subject.

R. J. IVES, D.P.W.,
Late of the Ravee Bridge Works, P. N. S. R.

Rangoon, 8th October 1873.

KURRACHEE MUNICIPALITY.

No. 2086 of 1873.

CONTRACT FOR KEROSINE OIL.

TENDERS are invited by the KURRACHEE MUNICIPALITY for the MONTHLY SUPPLY of about 600 IMPERIAL GALLONS of best KEROSINE OIL.

The Contract to be for the year 1874.

The Oil to be delivered, as required, at the Municipal Store Yard, Kurrachee, free of all charges.

Tenders will be received by the Undersigned up to the 15th December 1873

The lowest or any Tender may not be accepted.

Further particulars on application.

JAMES STRACHAN, C.E.,
Secretary Kurrachee Municipality.

Municipal Secretary's Office, Kurrachee, 13th November 1873.

NOTICE is hereby given, that RAHMA and NOAM, Daughters of YACOOB SEEMA NISSIM, deceased, have contracted to SELL to ISAAC SALEH SASSOON and SOLOMON SALEH SASSOON all that piece or parcel of GROUND, with the messuage or tenement thereon, situate in Rutherfield Street, in the Sub-district of Fort and Colaba, in the city of Bombay, bearing the assessment No. 2, the ground thereof measuring about three hundred and twelve square yards, and bounded on the east side partly by the property formerly of the said Yacoob Seema Nissim, and now of Muncherjee Framjee Cama, and partly by the property of Sir Abdoola David Sassoon, Knight; on the west side by the said Rutherfield Street; on the north side by the property of the said Yacoob Seema Nissim; and on the south side by the property formerly of the said Yacoob Seema Nissim, and now of Mr. Cumroodeen Tyabjee, and which said premises were formerly occupied by Yacoob Esack Dawood, and are now in the occupation of Mr. A. Cuming. All persons having any Claim on the said property, by way of mortgage, inheritance, or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known to us, in writing, at our Office, No. 10, Forbes Street, within fourteen days from the date hereof, after which time the purchase will be completed without reference to any such Claim.—Dated this 19th day of November 1873.

TYABJEE & SAYANI, Solicitors.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

ALTERATIONS OF TRAINS.

OPENING OF WADDI STATION FOR PASSENGER TRAFFIC.

On and after MONDAY, the 1st December 1873, the following alterations in the running of Passenger Trains will take effect, viz :—

The Down South East Mail Train from Bombay will leave at 2-30 P.M., instead of, as at present, at 2-0 P.M. It will arrive at Poona at 8-30, leave there at 9-0 P.M., and reach Raichore at 1-10 P.M. the following day.

The Up South-East Mail Train will leave Raichore at 12-10 noon, instead of, as at present, at 12-15. It will arrive at Poona at 4-40 A.M., leave there at 5-15 A.M., and reach Bombay, at 11-15 A.M., the following morning, instead of at 12-15 noon, as at present.

The 10-0 A.M. Train from Poona will leave at 11-0 A.M., and will arrive in Bombay at 6-45 P.M., instead of at 5-45 P.M., as at present.

The 9-0 P.M. Down Train will leave Bombay as at present, and will run on to Callian, arriving there at 10-35 P.M.

The Up Train, which now leaves Tanna at 6-30 A.M., will start from Callian at 5-50 A.M., stopping at all intermediate Stations, and arriving in Bombay at 7-45 A.M., as at present.

The Joint Local Train which now leaves Boree Bunder for Bandora at 2-15 P.M., will leave at 2-0 P.M., and will arrive at Bandora at 2-50 P.M.

A new Station at Waddi, between Shahabad and Nalwar, on the South-East Line, will be opened for Coaching Traffic only. Passengers will be booked between Waddi and all Stations on this Railway, and also between Waddi and Stations on other Railways, with which through booking of Passengers is established.

For further particulars as to Train alterations, see the Company's Time Bill of 1st December 1873, exhibited at the Stations, and any additional information can be obtained at the Stations, or of the Undersigned.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 24th November 1873.

NOTICES.

TOWN HALL CONCERTS.

The NEXT CONCERT will TAKE PLACE on WEDNESDAY, 26th November, commencing at 6 P.M. Admission One Rupee each person.

HERBERT COPE,
Honorary Secretary, Organ Committee.

THE GREAT EASTERN SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS (Limited).

ધી ગરેટ ઇસટરન સપીનીંગ એનડ વીવીંગ મીલસ,
(લીમીટેડ.)

NOTICE.—The THIRTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be HELD at the Company's Mills at Chinchpoogly, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th inst., at 3 P.M., precisely, for the transaction of the following business :—

1.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ending 30th June 1873, and to declare a Dividend.

2.—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation.

3.—To appoint Auditors for the current year, and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
BABAJEE CASSINATHJEE, Secretary.

Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Mills Office, No. 7, Hummum Street, Bombay, 15th November 1873.

THE GREAT EASTERN SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS (Limited).

ધી ગરેટ ઇસટરન સપીનીંગ એનડ વીવીંગ મીલસ,
(લીમીટેડ.)

NOTICE.—In pursuance of a REQUISITION signed by Mr. BAPOOBHOY KALIDAS and eighteen other Shareholders of the Company, NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be HELD at the Company's Mills at Chinchpoogly, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th inst., at 3½ P.M., to consider and adopt the following SPECIAL RESOLUTIONS, to be brought forward by the Requisitionists at such Meeting :—

1st.—"That the present Company be wound up voluntarily."

2nd.—"That a Liquidator or Liquidators be appointed, and his or their remuneration be fixed."

3rd.—"That the Liquidator or Liquidators be authorized to transfer and sell the lands, houses, hereditaments and immoveable property, furniture, effects, assets, right, cash, business and good-will of the Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Mills, Limited, to the New Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, and to receive in compensation for such transfer and sale, two fully paid up shares of the nominal value of Rs. 1,000 each, and also Rs. 325 in cash, in and from such last mentioned Company, for every one fully paid up share of Rs. 2,000 each of the Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Mills, Limited, on the New Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, undertaking to pay and discharge the debts and liabilities of the said Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Mills, Limited, and to carry out and perform the agreements, contracts and obligations of the said Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Mills, Limited."

4th.—"That the Liquidator or Liquidators of the Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Mills, Limited, be authorized to purchase the interest of any dissenting Shareholder under Section 175 of the Indian Company's Act X. of 1866, by selling the share or shares or interest of such dissentient or dissentients in such manner as the Liquidator or Liquidators shall think fit at such rate as the Liquidator or Liquidators shall enter by arrangement or by referring the matter of the claims of the dissenting Shareholders to arbitration under Sections 176 to 181 of the Company's Act X. of 1866, fix as the price to be given to such dissentients, or by payment of such price out of the funds of the Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Mills, Limited, in and before such transfer is effected to the said New Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited."

By Order of the Board of Directors,
BABAJEE CASSINATHJEE, Secretary.

Office of the Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Mills, Limited, No. 7, Hummum Street, Bombay, 15th November 1873.

G. NICOLL & CO.,
BOOT AND SHOE-MAKERS,
30, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY,

Have always on hand a very select Stock of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
CELEBRATED
STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

NOTICES.

CHIARINI'S ROYAL ITALIAN CIRCUS,

JUNCTION OF CRUICKSHANK AND ESPLANADE MARKET ROADS.

SIGNOR G. CHIARINI..........Proprietor and Director.
SIGNOR E. De GHETALDI.......Business Manager.
Mr. J. S. TRIMBLE ....Advance Agent.

TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 26,
AND
EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

First Class (with Chairs) Upper and Lower Circle	Rs. 5
Second Class Seats (with Carpets)	,, 3
Third Class	,, 1

Reserved Seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY, BRESLAUER, & Co. Tickets to be had at the Circus Ticket Office, from 11 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Doors open at 7-30 P.M. Performance to commence at 8-30 sharp.

SMOKING STRICTLY PROHIBITED!!!

NOTICE.—All Accounts against the Company to be sent to the Office at the Circus every MONDAY, from 2 to 3 o'clock P.M.

FIRST GRAND AFTERNOON MATINEE for the accommodation of Families and Children and people living at a distance.

SATURDAY, 29th NOVEMBER.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

THURSDAY NEXT, 27th NOVEMBER.

THE CELEBRATED ENGLISH MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC ARTISTE,

GRACE EGERTON,
(MRS. GEO. CASE)

Has the honour to announce her arrival in Bombay, and will on the above Evening present her popular

ENTERTAINMENT,
LATEST INTELLIGENCE
FROM ABROAD AND AT HOME,

Including Musical Illustrations, rapid changes of Costume, and Impersonations of

ODD PEOPLE,

Written expressly for her by the well-known author
EDMUND YATES, Esq.

She trusts to receive that same liberal and enthusiastic support that was accorded to her on her last visit to Bombay in 1869.

During her recent sojourn in America and England much has been added to the already extensive repertoire of this well-known impersonator.

Mr. GEO. CASE will introduce his newest and best Fantasias on the VIOLIN and ENGLISH CONCERTINA.

It is respectfully announced that these Performances will be strictly limited, as Mr. and Mrs. GEO. CASE are compelled to leave India very speedily for Australia. This will be the only Performance of the above Entertainment.

The next Entertainment will take place on TUESDAY, December 2nd, when there will be an

ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 4	Stalls	Rs. 3
Do (Family of 3)	,, 10	Gallery	,, 2
Pit	Rs. 1		

Tickets and Box Plan at Messrs. SOUNDY, BRESLAUER, & Co.

Doors open at 8-30; Performance commencing at 9 P.M.

MR. DAVID GEORGE UNDERWOOD is AUTHORISED to SIGN our FIRM per procuration from THIS DATE.

A. & R. CROWE & Co.

Tuticorin, 4th November 1873.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

BOMBAY OFFICE—30, Meadow Street.

DIRECTORS.

R. A. Dallas, Esq. LL.D. (Messrs. Dallas and Lynch).
George F. Henry, Esq. (Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Co).
H. W. Payne, Esq. (Solicitor).

AT the Annual Meeting of the Proprietors held at the London Tavern, on the 29th April 1873,

The New Assurances effected during the past year were for £251,000, producing a New Premium Income of £8,580.

The result of the valuation, made on the strictest principles, was a Bonus distribution of £1 per cent. per annum as an addition to the whole life participating Policies, equivalent to a percentage varying from 23 to 50 per cent. of the premiums paid, and an addition of 20 per cent. to the Shareholders' fund.

Reports and copies of the Accounts may be had on application.

C. J. WALLIS,
Manager for India.

THE BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY (Limited.)

Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act, and established on the model of the Civil Service Supply Association.

CAPITAL Rs. 2,00,000, IN 10,000 SHARES OF Rs. 20 EACH
(*With Power to Increase.*)

Deposit on Application Rs. 5 per Share.

Instalment on Allotment Rs 5 per Share, and a further Call of Rs. 10 as required at an interval of not less than three months after allotment.

Directors.

WALTER LANG, Esq., Messrs. Finlay, Scott, & Co.
T. E. TAYLOR, Esq., Messrs Lawrence & Co.
ANDREW HAY, Esq., Broker.
A. E. PEILE, Esq., Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile.
PERCY J. JAMES, Esq., R.N., Commanding H. M. S. *Abyssinia.*
(*With power to add to the number.*)

Solicitors.

Messrs. HEARN, CLEVELAND, & PEILE, Parsee Bazaar Street.

Bankers.

The NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, Elphinstone Circle.

Auditors.

T. LIDBETTER, Esq.; S. READ, Esq.

Secretaries and Agents.

Messrs. C. E. MITCHELL & Co., No. 11 Hummum Street, to which address all communications should be sent, and where the Articles of Association can be seen.

PROSPECTUS.

THIS SOCIETY has been formed on the same co-operative principles as the Civil Service Supply Association in London, for the purpose of supplying its supporters with articles both of domestic consumption and general use at the lowest possible prices.

The Society is intended to supply a want long felt in Bombay, namely, of an institution where European stores of approved quality can be purchased at a very moderate advance over English wholesale prices, after addition of shipping charges.

It is intended to keep in stock nearly every requisite in ordinary use, and the goods will be ordered from England, &c., from the best wholesale houses in the trade.

To enable the Society to attain this object, negociations are being entered into with the wholesale houses in Europe which supply the Civil Service Supply Association in London, and it is anticipated that arrangements will be made as favourable to the Society as those which have been the true secret of the success of the Civil Service Supply Association.

Special arrangements will be made to suit up-country customers, and, as soon as practicable, Branch Stores will be opened at Poona, Kurrachee, and other important stations.

To avoid the possibility of bad debts, *all articles which are supplied from the Stores must be paid for at the time of ordering, and all orders from up-country must be accompanied by a remittance*, and the number of the ticket and the name of the holder must be stated in all orders sent by post.

To suit the convenience of Shareholders, Deposit Accounts will be received of Rs. 50 and upwards, which will be credited to the Depositor on the purchase of goods by him.

Price Lists of all articles sold at the Society's Stores will be compiled every three months, and will be delivered free of charge to Shareholders. These price lists will be accurately compiled, and will be found to contain the fullest details as to the goods on sale:—Shareholders can thus, by writing out a list of articles required and sending the list with a remittance to the Society's stores, obviate the necessity of any personal attendance.

It is an established fact that consumers by availing themselves of the co-operative system obtain an immense advantage both in quality and price, and from the assurance of support received from all classes of the community, the Directors are confident that this is an advantageous time to introduce the system of co-operation on an extensive scale with a large and increasing body of consumers, and they have every reason to believe that by careful management the business will develop itself into a large and profitable undertaking.

Remittances may be made through any Bank or Firm for goods to be supplied, &c., to be paid in to the account of the Society, at the Society's Bankers, in Bombay. The goods ordered will then be despatched by rail or steamer, as required.

The Civil Service Supply Association, whose mode of doing business has been adopted by this Society, is a great commercial success in England, and a proved boon to persons of limited income. The extraordinary rapidity with which that business has grown will best be seen from the following table, showing the amount of sales at the Stores during each year of the Association's existence, viz. :—

Date.	*Amount of Sales.*	*Date.*	*Amount of Sales.*
1865	£ 5,000	1869	£345,000
1866	21,000	1870	447,000
1867	83,000	1871	646,000
1868	218,000	1872	723,000

"During the half-year ending 31st March last the sales reached £392,000, being therefore at the rate of £784,000 a year, viz. for grocery and wine £410,000, for hosiery and clothing £192,000, and for fancy goods, stationery, &c. £182,000."

At the time the above extract appeared in the *Cornhill Magazine, i.e.* July 1873, in an *Article* by a *Member of the Civil Service Stores* (to which intending members are referred for the fullest information) about 8,100 lbs. of tea and about 15 tons of sugar were being sold weekly.

"Civil Service Supply Association.—The Report of the Civil Service Supply Association, for the half-year ending the 28th February 1873, has just been issued. During the period under notice, 343 new shares have been issued, bringing the total number of shares now in force up to 4,325. The issue of 213 tickets to members of the Civil service, and 19 to their friends, has completed the number of tickets which the Committee are authorized to issue to outsiders, and we are informed that there are at present numerous applicants for tickets who, unless the existing rule is altered, cannot be admitted to the benefits of the Association. The goods bought during the half-year represented a value of £370,760, the sales amounting to £391,742, and the stock in hand being valued at £95,638. The gross profit on the trading was £31,323, and this, with the receipt for shares, tickets, and from other sources of revenue, amounting to £1,236, makes a total gross income for the half-year of £32,559. The working expenses amounted to 6 2/3 per cent., or £26,113. The total net profit was £12,321."

The paid-up capital of the Civil Service Supply Association does not exceed £2,500. The net profit of £12,321, as quoted above, shows a percentage of nearly 500 per cent. on the capital of that Company.

The *Leeds Express* of the 4th June 1873 contains the following :

"Civil Service Profits in London.—The Civil Service Co-operative Stores in the Haymarket have just closed their past year's accounts. It has been a very satisfactory year to the members, the goods sold and paid for across the counter in round numbers amounting to £400,000. In about the same time the more extensive stores of the parent society, in Monkwell Street and Long Acre, sold £700,000 worth of groceries, wines, draperies, &c. The metropolitan middle classes, by whom the two institutions are mainly supported, expended thereat upwards of £1,000,000."

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

TO BE RETAINED BY THE BANKERS.

To the Directors of the

"BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED."

Gentlemen,

Having paid to your Bankers (or by cheque enclosed herewith) the sum of Rupees ________ being a Deposit of Rs. 5 per share on ________ Shares in the above Company, I hereby request that you will allot me that number, and I agree to accept such Shares, or any less number that you may allot me, subject to the provisions of the Memorandum and Articles of Association; and I hereby authorise you to forward by Post to my address the Certificate of the Shares allotted to me.

Signature ________
Name in full ________
Residence ________
Profession or Business ________
Date ________ 187

Deposits on application for Shares may be remitted to the Secretaries and Agents at the Offices, No. 11 Hummum Street, Bombay, for payment to the account of the Society, and the Bankers' Receipts will be sent back.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY, 25TH NOVEMBER.

In Sterling Exchange on London business for the mail opened by six months' sight Bank Bills being placed at 1s. 10⅜d., but during the day the rate fell to 1s. 10 5/16d., and for other description of Paper sellers do not seem anxious to close even at the present low quotations.

In Government Securities there is very little doing, and prices are almost nominal.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	1s. 10 5/16d.
Credit Bills, do.	1s. 10 7/16d.
Documents, do.	1s. 10 9/16d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight	1s. 9 15/16d. nominal.
Credit, do.	1s. 10 5/32d. to 3/16d.
Documents, do.	1s. 10¼d.
Bank Bills, demand	1s. 9½d. nominal.

On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight.	99½
Do demand	100¼ to 3/16

On Madras 30 days' sight	99¾
Do. demand	99 15/16 to par

On China House Bills, 60 days' sight. 223½ to 224.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent.	110¾
Four & half per cent.	110¼
Four per cent.	104¾
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67	103¼
15 years' Debenture Loans	109½
10 years' do. do.	105
5 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	112
Do. Do. Market Rate	112
New French Loan 5 per cent. fully paid up of 1871 and 1872	92½
New French Loan instalment paper of 1872	94
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond	115.

Rates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—

Loans on Government Paper on demand			4 per cent.	
Fixed Loans on	do.	to 3 months'	5½	,,
Do.	do.	over 3 do.	6½	,,
Do.	on Merchandise		7½	,,
Cash Credit	do.	to 3 months'	6½	,,
Do.	do.	over 3 do.	6½	,,
Do.	do.		7½	,,
Bank Bills			6½	,,
Mercantile Paper			6	,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10 7/8
Carolus	290
Mexican Dollars	222
Five-Francs Pieces	221½
Bar Silver	107¼ to 107¾
Gold Leaf	17
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch	17-8
Australian Gold ... 100 touch	17-5

FREIGHT REPORT.

TUESDAY EVENING.

Freights are dull, and rates by steamers have given way slightly. Cotton is scarce, and European shippers generally refuse to pay prices demanded. For January shipment a few charters have been concluded at £3-0-0, but so many steamers are now offering that shippers have withdrawn entirely from the markets. In regard to the Tiverton's charter, by an error of the printer £3-10-0 was printed instead of £2-10-0.

London	Cotton	2-10-0
	Cases	2-15-0
	Seeds	2-6-3
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 5s. 0d.
	Wooden Ships	£2 0s. 0d. nominal.
	Myrabollams	£2 0s. 0d.
	Oil bbls	£1 10s.
	Seeds	£2 5s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton, Coffee	No ship.
Overland Steamers—		
	London	£3 10s. 0d.
	Venice	£3 0s. 0d.
	Trieste	£3 0s. 0d.
	Liverpool	£3 2s. 6d.
	Havre Cotton	£3 5s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal	Wheat	£2 0s. 0d.
	Seeds	£2 17s. 6d. to £3 0s. 0d.
	Cotton	£2 17s. 6d. to £3 0s. 0d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 20 per ton.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4 per bale nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 4 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 15 port charges.
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

TUESDAY, 25TH NOVEMBER.

There were buyers for Colaba Land shares at Rs. 1,400. Other shares quiet.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value p sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. s.		
180,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	88xd.
22,000	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,460
10,000	500	all	12 pct	Do of Bombay New	767½
10,000	500	100	12 p.ct	Do 2nd Res.Issue	262½
8,350	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,120
10,000	250	all	10 p.ct	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	280
40,000	281¼	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	450 nl.
40,000	200	all	15 p.ct.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	200
80,000	250	125	8 p.ct.	National Bank of India	124
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	495

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	218-8-0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	241
.....	£20	109-1-3	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	43-10-2	do.	Ditto	
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£18	196-5-1	do.	Do. New Shares	

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	1,000	all	Rs. 68	Colaba Land Co	1,400
9,000	150	all	Nil.	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	108
750	2,000	2,000	30 p.s.	Mazagon Land	930
6,000	1,000	all	15 p.s.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	385

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

620	1,250	all	112½ p.	Alexandra Spinning	1,480
500	2,500	all	140*	Alliance Spinning	2,715
900	1,000	all	15 p.	Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	1,950
900	1,000	all	65*	Bombay United	1,285
1,600	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	270
2,500	2,000	all	50 p.	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,755
850	2,000	all	200 p.	Great Eastern	2,600
1,000	1,000	all		Jewraj Ballo Mills	1,245
1,500	1,000	all	75 p.	Manockji Petit's	1,400
590	1,000	all	100 p.	Morarjee Spinning	1,285
600	2,500	all	100 p.	Oriental	3,650
690	1,500	400	100 p.	Royal	2,150
500	1,000	all		Soonderdas Spinning	1,500

* Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	160 p.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	1,650
250	5,000	1,100	150 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	900
100	5,000	all	15 pc.	Albert Ginning Co.	500
100	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	215
154	12,000	11,000	100 p.	Apollo Press Co.	6,250
100	1,000	all		Berar Cotton G. & P. Co.	1,450
100	1,000	all	200 p.s.	Bombay Press Co.	1,125
200	500	all	50 p.s.	Do New	275
350	1,000	1,000	100 p.	Broach Cotton Co.	550
100	1,000	all		Carwar Company	900
300	1,800	all	40 p.	Colaba Press Co.	4,200
300	9,000	all	250 p.s.	East India Press Co.	2,700
150	8,500	all	500	Fort Press Co.	5,500
200	2,000	1,800	75 p.	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	435
200	1,000	all	70 p.	Frenot Press Co.	655
200	5,000	1,465	75 p.	Imperial Press Co.	750
200	400	350	60 p.	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	550
600	2,000	all		Nicol Press Manuf. Co. Ld	2,000
300	2,500	750	125 p.	Prince of Wales Press	1,800
200	1,000	all	80 p.	Sassoon's Press Co.	600
400	850	135	15 p.s.	Scinde Press Co.	510
100	1,000	75		Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,075
125	1,250	1,250	Rs. 8	Victoria Press, Madras	1,150
150	850	all	40 p.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	850
450	1,000	all	40 p.	Volkart United Press Co.	900

Per share for the half year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	13½ p.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	[illegible]
1,000	50	all	4½ p. ct.	Bombay Gas Company	65
500	500	300	15 p.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	102
2,150	200	100	8 p. c.	Malabar Company Ld.	100
4,000	50	all	1¼ ps.	Mechanics Build'gs Co.	25
.....	500	all	15 p.	Treacher & Co	425
.....	500	all	40 ps.	Viegas Patent Slip Co.	48

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of L'dation.		
.....	95	19½	.....	Bank of China	1
.....	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	East India Bank	1
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank	0

SALES AND PURCHASES

PIECE GOODS.

There is no change to report in the state of the market, which remains extremely dull, and to effect any important sales a decline of fully one anna per piece would have to be accepted. Importers are, however, not willing to give way to that extent, and consequently we have no sales to report in Grey Goods. The following sales are reported to have been made by one English firm yesterday:—

1,500 peices	Orange Jaconets 45 in. 20 yds.	Rs.	3 3 6
1,500 ,,	Shirtings 36 in. 40 yds.	,,	5 14 6

COTTON.

The market at Liverpool has of late become very irregular, and cannot be trusted at all. Reuter's of the 24th report that the advance of ⅛d. which we noticed in our yesterday's issue has been lost, and though there is no diminution in the average quantity of sales, the tone of the market is again quiet. Fair Dhollera continues to stand at 5 9/16d. per lb., Oomrawuttee at 5⅝d. and Mid. Orleans at 8⅝d. Sales are given at 12,000 bales, of which 3,500 are Surats, a proportion which show somewhat increased demand for our sorts. The market here closed very quiet without change in prices. The following purchases are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday:—

25 candies	Unjir	Rs. 171-77½
175 ,,	Sawginned, 20 days	,, 186
25 ,,	,, without selection	,, 180
25 ,,	Oomrawuttee F.P.B.	,, 180
50 ,,	Barsee F.P.B	,, 175½

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
25	Kate Gregory	Hansen	Moulmein, July 22.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
25	Cella (s)	Harris	Liverpool.
	Corvette Zaraco	Correa d'Silva	Goa.
	Pehlwan (s)	Pead	Coast and Compta.

The barque Sir Robert Sale, Eales, to Galle, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The steamer Behar, to China, &c., was entered out for loading yesterday.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 6 Decan, ss, Soames, from Southampton.
6 Celebres, ss, Bukkur, from Amsterdam.
6 Midlothian, ss, Thomson, from Singapore.
7 Timor, ss, Brown, from Kurrachee.
7 Gunga, ss, Cawcutt, from London.
7 Hutton, ss, Hodges, from Batavia.
8 Hoogly, ss, Varangot, from Marseilles.
9 Arabia, ss, Martino, from Bombay.
9 Vrarac-Bat, ss, Marton de Bollegin, from Liverpool.
9 Mula, ss, Morrison, from Bombay.
9 Labnam, Turkish S F, Mahomed Bey, from Hodooda.
10 Boadicia, ss, Anderson, from Bombay.
10 India, ss, Fougt, from Batavia.
10 Hindostan, ss, Roskell, from Calcutta.
10 Pera, ss, Methven, from Bombay.
10 Cheops, ss, Jarman, from London.
10 Roma, ss, Rebighone, from Calcutta
12 Fanella, ss, Williams, from Colombo.
12 India, ss, Dodero, from Genoa.
13 Aurora, ss, Larronage, from Manilla.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 6 Deccan, ss, Soames, to Bombay.
7 Celebres, ss, Bukkur, to Batavia.
7 Midlothian, ss, Thomson, to London.
7 Timor, ss, Brown, to Liverpool.
7 Gunga, ss, Cawcutt, to Kurrachee.
7 Calcutta, ss, Henderson, to Zanzibar.
9 Arabia, ss, Martino, to Genoa.
9 Hoogly, ss, Varangot, to China.
10 Duplex, ss, Monge, to Mauritius.
10 Vrarac-Bat, ss, Marton de Bollegin, to Manilla.
10 Mula, ss, Morrison, to Jeddah.
10 Boadecia, ss, Anderson, to Liverpool.
10 Hindostan, ss, Roskell, to Suez.
10 Pera, ss, Methven, to Suez.
11 India, ss, Fougt, to Amsterdam.
11 Cheops, ss, Jarman, to China.
11 Roma, ss, Rebighone, to Genoa.
11 Kwang Tung, B M, Etton, to Macao.
12 India, ss, Dodero, to Bombay.
13 Fenella, ss, Williams, to London.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Oct. 21 Delhousie, B M Warner, from African Coast.
Nov. 7 Hutton, ss, Hodges, from Batavia.
9 Labnam, T S Ft, Mahomed Beg, from Hodooda.
13 Aurora, ss, Larronage, from Liverpool.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Results of Meteriological Observations made at the Government Observatory, Colaba, Latitude 18 deg. 53m. 45s. N., Longitude 4h. 51m., 12·3 East. Height of Barometer above the Sea=37 feet.

	Mean of Observations taken at 6 A.M., 10 A.M., 2 P.M., 4 P.M., and 10 P.M.								Wind.	
November.	Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah.	Temperature of the Air.	Wet-bulb Thermometer.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity of Air.	Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8.)	Maximum temperature of Air read at 9½ A.M. on following day.	Minimum temperature of Air read at 9½ A.M.	General Direction.	Movements in 24 hours.
	In.	O	O	O			O	O		Mls
17	29·987	80·4	72·1	68·4	·679	1·2	84·8	75·0	ENE, NE, ESE, E, WSW, WNW, NW, NNW, NE.	232
18	·954	80·6	70·7	66·1	·627	3·4	86·9	71·8	NE, ENE, SW, WSW, NW, N, E.	257
19	·954	80·7	72·1	68·3	·664	3·6	87·1	72·7	E, ENE, NNE, NE, E, WNW, NNW, N, NNE.	183
20	·958	81·7	72·6	68·6	·651	2·0	87·8	74·7	E, NE, ENE, E, NW, WNW, NW, NWW, N.	250
21	·966	79·7	70·3	65·8	·630	5·6	84·7	74·9	N, ESE, ENE, E, ESE, NW, NNW, N, NE.	234
22	·970	79·6	70·2	65·8	·634	4·0	85·2	73·8	NE, E, ENE, WNW, NW, NNW, NNE.	229
23	·961	78·8	69·9	65·5	·649	0·0	85·0	72·5	NNE, NE, ENE, WNW, NW, NNW, N.	269

DAILY IMPORTS.—24TH NOVEMBER.

FROM LONDON.

Strathclyde, s, 4 cases oilmanstore, 2 cases bacon, and 1 case cheese, H. Maneckjee; 15 cases provision, G. Tippet and Co.; 2 cases toys, A. Abdoolally; 5 cases toys, E. Tyabally; 9 casks empty phials, P. Bomanjee

Cerdic, s, 1 cask hardware, A. Heptoola.

British Sceptre, 50 cases old tom, J. Nowrojee.

Sterling, s, 45 cases brandy, J. Nowrojee.

Wimbledon, s, 7 cases tobacco, S. Cassomjee.

Rajpoot, 1 case biscuit, 2 cases vinegar, 26 cases oilmanstore, 1 case cheese, and 1 keg currant, C. Jewabhoy.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Esperance, 200 boxes brandy, A. Ardaseer and Sons.

FROM GENOA.

India, s, 50 cases brandy, J. Nowrojee.

NOVEMBER 25.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Cerdic, s, 1,558 bundles and 3,161 bars iron, A. Salleymahomed; 15 cases iron safes, Dorabjee Bezonjee and Co.; 3 cases iron safes, Heptoola Allybhoy.

Neera, s, 5 boxes tin plates, F. Moosabhoy.

FROM LONDON.

Strathclyde, s, 1 case port, C. A. Ross and Co.: 19 cases sulphuric acid, Nuthoobhoy Jewanjee; 6 cases bacon, 4 cases hams, and 9 cases cheese, A. K. Surrufally; 2 cases bottling wine, 12 casks vinegar, and 1 case cutlery, Mahomedally Lookmanjee.

Bertram Rigby, 5 cases coracoa, Cutler Palmer and Co.

Caradoc, s, 3 cases curacoa, Cutler Palmer and Co.

FROM GENOA.

India, s, 76 cases papers, Nowrojee Ardaser and Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS—24TH NOVEMBER.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Shahpore, 45 bales west wool, V. Vundrawandass; 100 bales cotton, Lawrence and Co.; 2 bales cotton, Rangus and Co.

Cella, s, 400 bags wheat, Stearns Hobart and Co.; 55 bales hemp, G. Huruckchund; 4 bales hides, C. Heerjee; 76 bales wool, M. Kooberdass; 70 bales cotton, Goculdass Cullianjee; 120 bales cotton, Vithuldass Corjee; 200 bales cotton, Soonderdass Mooljee; 25 cases cassia oil, S. H. Attory; 754 coils coir rope, Thakersee Khetsee.

Strathclyde, s, 5,000 bundles coir yarn, Tricomjee Velljee and Co.; 25 bales wool, Annundjee Visram; 400 bales cotton, H. Clason and Co.; 86 bales cotton, J. Pursotum; 51 bales cotton, V. Ebram and Co.; 25 bags wheat, Tacka Ebjee; 30 bales wool, J. O. Yajmik; 18 bales wool, S. Tyebjee and Co.; 59 bales wool, Harridass Gangjee.

China, s, 50 bales wool, H. Gangjee.

Cerdic, s, 2927 bundles coir yarn, T. Khetsey.

FOR LONDON.

Deccan, s, 55 bundles E. teeth, Oopoorchund Canjee.

China, s, 26 bundles silk, M. Dayall; 24 bales peacock feathers D. Khoosal; 1,473 bags till seed and 39 bales skins, P. and O. Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

China, s, 100 bales cotton, K. Nixon and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Deccan, s, 4 packages seed, W. Nicol and Co.

India, s, 930 bags gingelly seed, and 189 bags wheat, Aleen Riebe and Co.; 930 bags gingelly seed, and 8 bags cocoons, Volkart Brothers.

FOR SUEZ.

Deccan, s, 1 bundle silk, Behrend Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

India, s, 230 bags coffee, Volkart Brothers; 1,300 bags gingelly seed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR NAPLES.

India, s, 500 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.; 500 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

NOVEMBER 25.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Shahpore, 300 bales cotton, Lawrence and Co.

Strathclyde, s, 55 bales hemp, Gungaram Huruckchund; 50 bales wool, Nebraz Narotumdass; 22 bales wool, Rajoomull Ramchund; 150 bales cotton, Vithuldass Corjee; 60 bales cotton Dayal Moorarjee; 150 bales cotton, H. Clason and Co.; 36 bales cotton, Limjee Luckomsey; 27 bales cotton, Megjee Luckomsey; 250 bales cotton, W. and A. Graham and Co; 69 bales cotton, Dayall Jewraz; 71 bales cotton, Mooljee Lelladhur; 100 bales cotton, Ewart Latham and Co.; 42 bales cotton, Corjee Lilladhur; 50 bales cotton, Vithuldass Corjee; 70 bales wool, Samjee Veerjee; 37 bales cotton, Heeralall Chineeram; 35 bales wool, Kessowjee Toolseedass; 12 bales wool, Vulubdass Vundrawandass; 50 bales wool, Jaitha Vurria; 100 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Maneckjee and Co.; 33 bales cotton, Bhanjee Gopalljee; 4 bales hides, Canjeebhoy Heerjee.

China, s, 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 75 bales wool, Nebraz Narotumdass; 50 bales wool, J. D. Vurria; 50 bales wool, and 50 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Maneckjee and Co.; 100 bales wool, Samjee Veerjee; 50 bales wool, Jaitha Vurria.

Cerdic, s, 100 bales cotton, Richard Martin and Co.; 260 bundles galls, Premjee Runchordass; 500 bundles myrabollams, Nowrojee Cowasjee.

FOR LONDON.

China, s, 1 bundle E. teeth and 16 cases fishmaws, Nurseebhoy Gangjee.

Tiverton, 200 cwts horns, Hassum Noormahomed.

FOR GENOA.

India, s, 3 bales skins and 3 bales hides, G. Sigg and Co.; 100 bales cotton. H. Clason and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

India, s 1,000 bags gingelly seed, Hajee Alarukia Hajee Essac.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 24.

Ross, Major, Staff Corps, on leave, from Kurrachee.
Duncan, Surgeon Major, Bengal Indian Medical Service, from leave, from England.
Macnee, Condr, Ordnance Department, from medical certificate, from England.
Higginson, Captain, Bengal 2nd Cavalry, from medical certificate from England.
Lord, Major, 13th Regiment N I, from leave, from England.
Swinhoe, Colonel, Bengal 13th Brigade Royal Artillery, from sick leave, from England.
Mitford, Captain, 14th Royal Lancers, from furlough, from England.
Mant, Lieutenant, 20th Rifles from leave, from England.
Fife, Colonel, Royal Engineers, on duty, from England.

DEPARTURES—NOVEMBER 22.

Hills, Major, Royal Engineers, on duty, to Kirkee.

NOVEMBER 24.

Forbes, Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.
Johnstone, Deputy Surgeon General, Indian Medical Department, on duty, to Aden.

NOVEMBER 25.

Lovett, Sub-Lieutenant, 60th Rifles, to join, to Belgaum.
Symon, Surgeon Major, Bengal Medical Staff, on duty, to Bengal.
Robinson, Surgeon Major, Bengal Medical Staff, on duty, to Bengal.
Pinkstone, Staff Sergeant, Quarter Master General's Office, Simla, to join, to Bengal.
Davy, Surgeon, Bengal Medical Department, on duty, to Allahabad.
Hinde, Surgeon Major, Madras Army Medical Department, on duty, to Kamptee.
Cockburn, Lieutenant, Madras Royal Engineers, on duty, to Bangalore.
Jay, Surgeon Major, Bengal Army Medical Department, on duty, to Allahabad.
Temple, Lieutenant, Madras Royal Artillery, on duty, to Trichinopoly.
Sebly, Lieutenant, Madras Royal Artillery, on duty, to Bellary.
Ramsbotham, Surgeon Major, Bengal Army Medical Department, on duty, to Allahabad.
Boyd, Surgeon Major, Bengal Army Medical Department, on duty, to Allahabad.
Hughes, Pay Master, 85th Regiment, from leave, to Meerut.
Watts, Captain, Staff Corps, on duty, to Poona.
Swinhoe, Colonel, Bengal Royal Artillery, on duty, to Meean Meer.
Mathews, Lieutenant, 2nd Queen's, on duty, to Sattara.
Meredith, Lieutenant, 1-6th Regiment, to join, to Sealkote.
Rathbone, Lieutenant, 1-6th Regiment, to join, to Sealkote.
Jeffcoat, Surgeon Major, Bengal Army Medical Department, on duty, to Allahabad.
Paxton, Surgeon Major, Bengal Army Medical Department, on duty, to Allahabad.
Hopkins, Surgeon Major, Bengal Army Medical Department, on duty, to Allahabad.
Sampson, Riding Master, Bengal Royal Horse Artillery, on duty, to Umballa.
Pollock, Sub-Lieutenant, 51st Foot, on duty, to Fyzabad.
Duncan, Surgeon, Bengal Army Medical Department, on duty, to Umballa.
Hancock, Lieutenant, 36th Regiment, to join, to Meean Meer.
Dale, Lieutenant, Madras Sappers and Miners, on leave, to Kirkee.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters.
Poona, 22nd November, 1873.

Surg L Corban M D, was appointed to do duty with the troops which proceeded to England on board H M's Indian troopship Serapis on the 15th instnat.

With reference to G G O No. 707 of the 19th instant,

The undermentioned Medical Officers are appointed to do duty with the troops proceeding to England in H M's Indian troopship Crocodile on the 21st instant:—

Surg Maj H Mitchell 96th Foot, Surg E R O'Brien, Surg E O'Sullivan, Surg A R Hall and Surg J Candy.

The following order is confirmed:—

Poona Horse—Regimental order, dated 1st November 1873, directing Captain Owen to resume his duties as 3rd Squadron officer, continuing to perform those of Second Squadron Officer and Adjutant in addition.

CENTRAL PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Central Provinces Gazette*, Nov. 22.)

Three months' privilege leave of absence is granted to Mr D A Cameron, Extra-Asst Comr, Wardha District, from the 10th Dec 1873, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr F C Berry, Asst Comr, assumed charge of his duties at Nagpur, on the 10th instant, after noon.

Capt J A Temple, Judge Small Cause Court, Jabalpur, rejoined from privilege leave, and resumed charge of his duties from Capt W Vertue, on the 10th instant, before noon.

Surg Maj J F Barter, Offg Inspr Genl of Prisons and Dispensaries, Central Provinces, rejoined from privilege leave and resumed charge of his duties from Surgn Maj J Brake, on the 12th instant, after noon.

One month's privilege leave of absence is granted to Mr E C Nunn, Collr of Customs, Hoshangabad, from the 1st instant, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr J J Durham, Patrol, of Hoshangabad, is appointed to officiate as Collr of Customs in addition to his own duties, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr Nunn, or until further orders.

Mr J H Fisher, Offg Depy Comr, Raipur, rejoined from privilege leave and resumed charge of his duties from Mr J P Goodridge, Offg Depy Comr, on the 10th instant, before noon.

Subsidiary leave for twenty days is granted to Surg Maj J Barke, Inspr Genl of Prison, from the 17th instant, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it, preparatory to his proceeding to Europe on furlough.

Maj A B Cumberlege, Comr, Chhattisgarh Division, assumed charge of his office from Maj C B Lucie Smith, Offg Comr, on the 15th instant, before noon.

The Rev M E Mills, appointed Offg Chaplain of Jabalpur, reported his arrival at the station on the 14th instant, before noon.

Mr F C Berry, Asst Comr, is transferred from Nagpur to Sambalpur.

Maj F L Playfair, Cantonment Magst, Kamthi, assumed charge of his duties from Capt T H B Brooke, Offg Cantonment Magst, on the 17th instant, before noon.

Honorary Asst Surg T King, Civil Surg, Damoh, availed himself of the two months' privilege leave granted to him on the 10th instant.

Mr F L O'Callaghan, Ex Engr, Wardha Valley State Railway Division, is appointed to the charge of the Warora Colliery Division, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 1st proximo.

Mr H C Williams, Asst Comr, received charge of the Sub-Registry Office, Seoni District, from Tahsildar Balwant Rao, on the afternoon of the 15th Nov 1873.

Maj F L Playfair received charge of the Sub-Registry Office, Kamthi, Nagpur District, from Capt T H B Brooke, Asst Comr on the 17th Nov 1873, before noon.

Mr J Hornby, Ex-Asst Comr, received charge of the Registry Office, Balaghat District, from Mr Bapu Rao, Extra-Asst Comr, on the 18th Nov 1873.

Mr T King, Civil Surgeon and Supt of Jail, Damoh, availed himself on the forenoon of the 10th Nov 1873, of the two months' privilege leave granted to him.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, November 22.)

E J Sinkinson, B C S is appointed to officiate as Judge of the Small Cause Court at Rangoon during the absence on other duty of Mr D G Macleod, or until further orders.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr D G Macleod, Barrister-at-Law, and Offg Judge of Moulmein, to officiate as Recorder of Rangoon until relieved by Mr C J Wilkinson.

The provisional recognition by the Govt of India of Mr Franz Heyer as Act Consul General for the Austro-Hungarian Empire at Bombay has received the confirmation of H M's Government.

The following promotions are made in the Mysore Commission:

Capt E P Maltby Asst Comr, 3rd Class, to be Asst Comr, 2nd Class, vice Narasimmaiengar, Asst Comr retired.

Capt E S Ludlow, Asst Comr, 4th Class, to be Asst Comr, 3rd Class, vice Narasimmaiengar, Asst Comr retired.

Mr J D Gordon C S I, Judicial Comr of Mysore, will officiate as Chf Comr of Mysore and Coorg, during the temporary absence on special duty of Col R J Meade, C S I.

Lieut Col J L Pearse, Comr of the Nandidroog Division, will officiate as Judicial Comr of Mysore and Coorg, vice Mr Gordon.

Col Meade delivered over, and Mr Gordon received charge of, the office of Chf Comr of Mysore and Coorg on the afternoon of the 28th ultimo.

Mr T G Trevor is promoted substantively to Class IV of the Financial Department, with effect from the 18th Nov 1873.

The furlough to Europe for one year granted by the Bombay Government to Mr. A R Binnie, Ex Engr, 2nd Grade, Central Provinces, is confirmed.

Mr. W G L Cotton, Ex Engr, 4th Grade Panjab Irrigation Branch, is transferred to Bengal Irrigation Branch, with effect from 6th Nov current.

Mr. J F Stokes, Ex Eng 1st Grade, and Asst to Consulting Engr to the Govt of India for State Railways is granted three months' privilege leave with effect from the 15th Dec, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr. J Conquest is appointed to the P W Depart as a Probationary Accountant 4th Grade, and posted to Mysore, with effect from the date of employment.

The following passed students of the Thomason Civil Engineering College have been appointed to the P W Department in the grades specified and posted as follows:—

As Apprentice Engineers to N W P Irgn Branch—Mr. R W L Hawkins.

To the Mily Works Branch—Mr. O Hœrnle, Mr. G F Lamb, Mr. S A L Corrigan, Mr. A Grant, Mr. J Hogan, Mr. A J P Jones and Mr. F G Fox.

To Hyderabad—Mr. A F Higgins.

To P N State Railway—Mr. G Humfress.

To P; Provl Establishment—Mr. E Farrant.

The services of the following Officers belonging to the Staff of the Western Rajpootana Railway Survey are placed at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal P W Depart on famine relief Works:—

Mr. W Henderson, Ex Engr, 2nd Grade, Capt R J Bond, Ex Engr. 3rd Grade, Mr. J W Buyers, Ex Engr, 3rd Grade, Mr. G R Clark, Ex Eng, 4th Grade, Mr. A Tuhey, Assist Engr, 2nd grade.

The following officers have passed the Departmental Standard Examination laid down in Public Works Code, Chapter II Section IV, para 22nd:—

Mr. Lt C Armstrong and Mr. P de L Lennox, Asst Engr, 2nd Grade, Indus Valley (State) Railway.

Mr. W C Hennessey, Ex Engr, 4th Grade, Delhi District Rajpootana (State) Railway, is granted two months' leave on medical certificate in further extension of the leave granted to him.

Mr. C B Target Asst Engr 1st Grade Mysore, has passed the Departmental Standard in Canerese.

Mr. F B Walker, Ex Engr 3rd Grade, is transferred from the Punjab Northern (State) Railway to the Neemuch (State) Railway.

The orders of the Lieut Govr, N W P, appointing Mr. R E Forrest Ex Engr 1st Grade as a temporary arrangement, to officiate as a Supg Engr, 3rd Grade, and placing him in charge of the 2nd Circle of Irrigation Works during the absence of Mr. Anderson on privilege leave, are confirmed.

Mr. A D Fox, Ex Engr, 4th Grade, Indus Valley (State) Railway is permitted to resign his appointment in the P W Department with effect from the 12th Oct 1873.

P W D Notifications appointing Mr. C R Dallas to the P W Depart as an Asst Engr 1st Grade, and posting him to the Punjab Northern State) Railway, is cancelled.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Officer is allowed furlough to sea on private affairs:—

Surgn Maj George Hickie Daly, M D, of the Medical Department, for four months, under the Regulations of 1868.

The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Lieut Col (Brev Col) Hamilton Forbes, Bl S C, Comdt, Bhopal Battalion, for two years.

Lieut Col W Briggs, Bl S C, Depy Asst Comsy Genl, 2nd Class, is allowed leave of absence for one month, from such date as he may avail himself of it, to visit the Presidency, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe on medical certificate.

The under-mentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Lieut Col Daniel Mocatta, Bl S C, Comdt, 3rd Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, for two years.

Lieut John Francis James Miller, of the Bl S C, Asst Engr, 1st Grade, P W Depart. Punjab, for one year.

With the sanction of H M's Secy of State for India, Capt F K Hawkins, Bl S C, is placed on the Retired List from the 16th Nov 1873, and will receive the half pay of his rank.

Maj A S Cameron, V C, 25th Foot, Garrison Instructor, Umballa, will officiate as Supt of Garrison Instruction in India, in addition to his own duties, during the absence, on special duty, of Col C O Creagh Osborne, C B, or until further orders.

The undermentioned Officer has been allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate:—

Surgn Thomas Robinson, M D, of the Medical Department, for one year.

The following order issued by the Resident at Hyderabad is confirmed:—

No 298, dated the 23rd Oct 1873—Granting Capt A C Havelock, of the M S C, 2nd in Command, 1st Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, thirty days' leave of absence from the 27th Oct 1873, or date of departure, to visit Bombay, preparatory to his obtaining furlough to Europe on medical certificate.

The undermentioned Officers have reported their return from England:—

Maj E B Ward, of the late 48th N I, date of arrival at Bombay, 14th Nov 1873.

Surgn Maj J C Penny, M D, of the Medical Department, date of arrival at Bombay, 8th Nov 1873.

Surgn Maj R Mantell, M B, of the Medical Department, in medical charge. 9th B C, date of arrival at Bombay, 14th Nov 1873.

Capt C Strahan, R E, Depy Supt, 3rd Grade, Topographical Survey of India, date of arrival at Fort William, 27th Oct 1873.

Lieut E Lloyd, Bl S C 1st Squadron Subaltern, 4th Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force, date of arrival at Bombay, 14th Nov 1873.

The services of Lieut-Col W E Marshall, B S C are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Home Department.

Special carriage will be provided for the extra blankets authorized by G G O. No. 775 of 1872.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Maj Archibald Edwards Campbell, B S C, Depy Comr, 3rd Grade, Bengal,—for two years.

POSTAL NOTICES

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After-packet.
United Kingdom	Dec. 1	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	Nov. 28	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	Dec. 5*	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Australian	,, 13	4-30 P.M.	No after packet
China	,, 2	4-30 P.M.	
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.	,, 1	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.
Zanzibar	,, 24	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay during the second half of the current year.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 3 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 2 P.M. Letters presented for registration will be received between 2 and 4 P.M. on payment of an additional fee of 2 annas on each letter. The additional fee to be paid in stamps affixed to such letters.

The letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 5-30 P.M. to 6-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1-30 P.M.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 P.M. up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be refused.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

The following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers:—

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Half Year	*ditto*	,,	24	0	0
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One Month	*ditto*	,,	5	0	0
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The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, Military, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette.*

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BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

The *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum	Rs	10	0
Per Copy	,,	0	4

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

Residents of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. Treacher & Co.'s, or Messrs. Phillips & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Tuesdays the Indian Edition of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette.*

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"V. B. J." should mention in his letter the name of the gentleman he refers to.

MR. A. MENIST,
OCULIST OPTICIAN OF HOLLAND,
AND 42, BURTON CRESCENT, LONDON,
BEGS to inform the public that he will LEAVE BOMBAY for EUROPE on the
FIRST OF DECEMBER NEXT,
and as he does not appoint any Agent in Bombay, those who require his artificial aid can consult him at Mr. Pryer's, No. 38, Meadow Street, Fort, opposite Mr. Neuberg's. To avoid imposition Mr. Menist's Optics are marked with his name and address, and his Spectacles bears also his name and address on the inside of the frame. He does not make any reduction in his usual prices.
Bombay, 10th November 1873.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

STEVENS—November 25th, at 60 A, Malabar Hill, the wife of Frederick W. Stevens, Esq., C. E., Public Works Department, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

MORGAN—November 16th, at Lucknow, the wife of Mr E Morgan, Superintendent, Commissioner's Office, of a daughter.

PARKER—November 19th, at Jullundur, the wife of Captain Neville Fraser Parker, Sub-Assistant Commissary-General, of a son.

SPENCER—November 20th, at Meean Meer, the wife of the Rev William Spencer, D. D., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

GLAZIER—BOGNOR—November 19th, at Union Chapel, Calcutta, Edward George Glazier, B. C. S., to Lucy Martha, second daughter of the Rev. G. W. Fishbourne Bognor, Sussex.

JOHNSON—KIRK—November 18th, at Trinity Church, Allahabad, by the Rev. T. G. Dennis, J R Johnson, Surgeon-Major, 5th Goorkha Regiment, to Ellen, elder daughter of the late Kinloch Winland Kirk, Esq., M. D., H. E. I. C. S.

DEATHS.

ARMSTRONG—November 17th, at Jhelum, of bronchitis, Isabella Mary, youngest child of Lieutenant Mansel Armstrong, 5th Bengal Cavalry, aged 1 year, 8 months and 8 days.

NICHOLLS—November 20th, at Benares, Teresa Craufurd, the beloved wife of the Rev. W. W. Nichol's, Chaplain of Benares, aged 39 years.

SONDERMAN—November 16th, at Moradabad, Adolphus Julius Sonderman, aged 36.

SMITH—November 19th, at Ajmere, Rajpootana, Courtenay Wyndham, the infant son of Captain Percy Smith, Mhairwarra Battalion.

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1873.

The recent miscarriages of the P. and O. Company's steamer *Behar* have directed public attention once more to the management of the Indian mail service between England and Bombay; and time seems to be opportune for suggesting how that service may be improved. The mistake Anglo-Indians make is to raise an outcry against the P. and O. Company whenever the mail happens to be two or three days late. All that the Company has to do is to perform the terms of a contract, one of the stipulations of which is that the Post Office shall pay £25 a day for every day saved on the voyage and shall be entitled to exact from the Company a penalty of £50 a day for every day in excess of the contract time. It is well known that in a general way the mails are carried between Bombay and London in less than the time allowed by the contract, so that the Company has usually a balance to its credit at the Post Office more than sufficient to cover the penalties incurred by an occasional bad voyage; and, the terms of the contract being thus regularly fulfilled, the public has evidently no ground of complaint against the Company that carries the mails. The real offender against the public interest is the Post Office which originally sanctioned and now maintains a ludicrously one-sided contract. There might perhaps have been some show of reason six years ago for fixing 9½ knots as a sufficient rate of speed for mail steamers running from Suez to Bombay; but, even when the contract was signed, the *maximum* of speed required by the Government seemed low, and the great improvements that have since been made in the construction of marine engines have enabled the P. and O. Company to provide themselves with steamers that run their twelve knots an hour as easily as the old steamers could run their nine and a half knots, and positively at less cost. The *Behar*, for instance, the other day burnt 44 tons of coal a day on her voyage across the Indian Ocean, and her average did not exceed nine knots; while the *Mirzapore*, a fine new steamer which can carry comfortably double as many passengers and twice as much cargo as the *Behar*, can steam eleven knots with a consumption of only 30 tons of coal a day. Suppose that one ship takes 12 days and the other 16 to make the voyage from Suez to Bombay, and that coal costs the Company £2 a ton. Then, the difference in cost of fuel alone against the *Behar* is £1,408 less £720, or £688 on the voyage, without reckoning the smaller returns from freight and passage money and the cost of keeping the passengers at sea for four days longer in the one case than in the other. It could not, therefore, so far as the Bombay mail service is concerned, be any hardship to the P. and O. Company,—on the contrary, it should be a source of gain to them—to compel them to run powerful ships at the rate of eleven or twelve knots an hour on this side of Suez. The Company itself must be well aware of this fact; but of course it will prefer employing its largest ships in the very profitable cargo trade with China, so long as the Post Office is content, after straining every nerve to gain half an hour between Brindisi and London, to let three or four days be lost on the sea voyage from Brindisi to Bombay.

The fact is, there should have been a special contract for the Bombay service, independent of and quite distinct from that for the Calcutta and China lines. We are not sure, indeed, that any of the lines except that to Bombay, which is of imperial value, ought to be subsidized. At all events, the Bombay service ought to be paid for at a much higher rate, proportionately, than any of the others, and no expense should be spared by the Post Office to have the work on this main line done as expeditiously as possible. The *minimum* of speed for a steamer carrying the Indian mail should be 300 miles a day, and in fine weather there is no conceivable reason why the P. and O. steamers should not rival those of the Cunard Company by doing their 350 miles a day. No other imperial mail line is served so badly as our own; and, while statesmen and financiers at home and in India are never weary of discussing what would be the best mode of spending millions of money in making an overland railway by which travellers could go from London to Bombay in nine or ten days, it seems odd that the perfectly practicable and comparatively inexpensive plan of reducing the length of the sea voyage from three weeks to little more than a fortnight by compelling the Indian mail steamers to go as fast as the steamers employed on other mail lines should have been completely overlooked. The English Post Office has so great a reputation for energy and power of organization that one is at a loss to imagine what spell can have been laid upon it to make it acquiesce patiently in the continuance of a contract the terms of which are utterly at variance with the principles underlying the successful conduct of the most admirable of modern administrative departments. As, however, the Post Office apparently will not move in the matter till pressure is applied to it, the public of Bombay ought to take the lead in forcing on that development of the mail and passenger traffic through this city in which they themselves are most deeply interested.

If the steamers on the Bombay line ran at a higher rate of speed, there might, again, be some excuse for the scale of passage fares charged by the P. and O. Company for the voyage from Brindisi to Bombay. In present circumstances, these fares are plainly excessive. No one would object to pay express fare for express speed, but it is a serious grievance to be called upon to pay express fare for going certainly no faster than people travel on the Calcutta and China lines. The P. and O. Company now charges exactly the same fare (£60) for conveying a passenger from Brindisi to Bombay as from Brindisi to Calcutta. The distance in the former case is 3,797 miles, and in the latter 5,582 miles. The voyage to Bombay occupies 18 days, and to Calcutta 28 days. A passenger to Calcutta, therefore, is conveyed over nearly two thousand miles more distance, and fed and lodged for ten days longer than a passenger to Bombay, for the same money. The Bombay man pays the P. and O. Company at the rate of £3 6s. 8d. a day, while his lucky Calcutta brother only pays £2 2s. 10d. a day. This inequality is unjust, and, we believe, even in the Company's own interests, impolitic. It is unjust, because, although no doubt the Company's steamers can get better cargoes at Calcutta than at this port, still, the subsidy is given mainly to the Bombay line, and the Bombay passengers ought to get the benefit of it. The excessive charge is also impolitic, because, if the Company offered more liberal terms to passengers by way of Bombay, it might carry all Anglo-India home and out again every three years. We venture to say that the Directors of the Company, however well they may have managed their freight traffic, have not hitherto understood properly the requirements of their passenger traffic. The Bombay route is chosen by men who want to go home or come out quickly, at whatever cost; but the number of passengers travelling this way would be doubled or trebled in a few years' time, if, while the speed was raised, the rates of passage money were lowered to the Calcutta scale. As things now stand, we pay more money and get worse service than any other class of passengers who use the P. and O. Company's steamers.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

Reuter telegraphs as follows:—"London, 24th November. At a meeting of India merchants to-day it was agreed to meet the views of shipowners as regards the measurement of jute, cotton, and similarly packed goods, namely, that they should be measured by qualified persons alongside or on deck." We are anxious to know the names of these India merchants. We are quite sure they cannot be connected with the Bombay trade, for the steamer tonnage scale passed by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce is considered so unfair, compared with those in force at Calcutta and Madras, that there are many parties who have been agitating for an alteration. Thus in Calcutta, and Madras, wheat is shipped at 20 cwt. to the ton, at Kurrachee 18 cwt., whilst in Bombay it goes at 16 cwt.; measurement goods, in Calcutta and Madras, are shipped at 50 cubic feet, at Bombay 40 feet is the ton, and this is the proportion compared with other goods. What is wanted is a uniform tonnage scale for Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, and Kurrachee, and we hope during the coming season a meeting of the representatives of the various Chambers of Commerce will be arranged to carry out this suggestion.

The Revenue Report for 1872-73 by the Chief Engineer of Irrigation Works, in the Punjab, shows that the aggregate increase during the year to the capital debit to all the works under the control of the Irrigation Department amounted to Rs. 3,92,177, to which, however, must be added the share of the expenditure on the Sirhind Canal debitable to the Native States concerned therein, in order to show the whole expenditure of the year, which is thus Rs. 23,98,390. Of this all but a fraction, or Rs. 23,55,167, was expended on new works, additions to existing series and preliminary surveys for new projects, from which no return is obtainable until the works are completed. The portion of the increase debitable to the works yielding income amounted to Rs. 4,11,712. The financial statement shows a falling off in the net profits, due to decrease of area irrigated on the permanent canals; the irrigation on the inundation canals being larger by 42,582 acres than the highest aggregate yet recorded. The fall of rain during the year was more generally abundant than for many years previously, a state of things which, however favourable to agricultural prosperity, has just the reverse effect on the finances of the permanent canals, on which much the largest proportion of the irrigation is dependent. In the comparatively rainless tracts where the inundation canals are situated, and where the fall never exceeds a few inches in the year, a small amount generally distributed helps the canals, and admits of spreading the available supply over a larger extent of land. When, therefore, the rise and fall of the rivers are favourable, as in the year under review, the result of a fair amount of rainfall in these districts is to increase the canal returns. The area under irrigation was 1,154,138 acres as against 1,163,204 acres in the previous year, and the income showed a profit from direct income of 3'89 per cent. and from direct plus indirect income 9·09 per cent. as against 4·99 and 10'65 per cent., respectively, in the preceding year. The reduction in working expenses below the amounts of the two preceding years is a satisfactory result of the labours of the year. The reduction in this respect as against the year 1870-71 amounted to Rs. 14,743 and against the year 1871-72 Rs. 48,975. The area irrigated on all the inundation canal series was unusually large; the increase was greatest on the Lower Sutlej and Chenaub series in the Mooltan district, and on the Indus series in Dehra Ghazee Khan. On the latter the area was larger by 5,795 acres than the highest yet recorded. The improvement on these canals is undoubtedly due to the continued care and attention of the Canal officers. The working expenses amounted to 64·03 per cent. of the direct income, or 43·23 per cent. of total income, including indirect returns. The proportions last year were 60·13 and 41·38 per cent., owing to the income being higher in proportion to the expenses. The indirect income on all the series, except the Baree Doab Canal, still represents the estimated enhancement of land revenue considered to be due to the canals. The calculations of interest charges up to the close of the year under review show a total debit to all the works in the province of Rs 1,14,12,781, and the difference between this sum and the net aggregate direct income, after deducting all maintenance charges, amounts to Rs. 21,74,828 still unpaid; but if the indirect revenue be included, the aggregate profit, after deducting all maintenance and interest charges, amounts to Rs. 2,00,58,083, or Rs. 23,01,503 in excess of the total capital expenditure on all the works, which amounted to Rs. 1,77,56,580 at the close of the year under review. The greater portion of the profit is due to the Western Jumna Canal. The debt on the Baree Doab Canal is still heavy; but it is satisfactory to observe that, of the total charge for interest against this canal, amounting to Rs. 73,14,746, a sum of Rs. 44,39,759, or a little over three-fifths, has been paid off in the first 13 years of its existence.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE KHIVAN TREATY WITH RUSSIA.

RESIGNATION OF THE FRENCH MINISTRY.

LONDON, 24TH NOVEMBER.

The text of the Russo-Khivan treaty has been published. The Khan renounces the right to direct relations with neighbouring States, and is forbidden to conclude any treaties or engage in hostilities without the sanction of Russia. The territory on the right bank of the River Amou Daria is ceded to Russia, and Khivese and Bokharese ships are only permitted to navigate the Amou Daria with the special sanction of Russia, which country also acquires unrestricted right to construct piers, factories, and storehouses on the left bank of the river. All Khiva is now opened to Russia for trade. A fine of 2,200,000 roubles is imposed on Khiva for the expenses of the war, which is payable by instalments extending up to 1893.

Colonel Baker and Lieutenant Gill have arrived at Teheran, having discovered the source of the Attrek.

The 16th Regiment of Infantry is ordered to proceed to the Cape Coast.

A military plot to surrender Cartagena has been discovered and the conspirators imprisoned. Preparations for the siege are actively progressing.

LONDON, 25TH NOVEMBER.

The Spanish communications with America with regard to the "Virginius" difficulty are most friendly; Spain denies officially that any British subjects were executed.

PARIS, 25TH NOVEMBER.

The Versailles Ministry have resigned.

The Assembly rejected, by 364 votes against 314, a motion censuring Government for delaying the elections for vacant seats in the Assembly.

GALLE, 25TH NOVEMBER.

The s. s. Nubia sailed for Australia at 8 A.M. yesterday.

LONDON, 24TH NOVEMBER.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed steady arrivals are 1/16d. lower. Surats quiet but steady.

The London Cotton Market to-day closed quiet but steady.

Fair Dhollera 5 9/16d.

The Manchester Market to-day has been quiet.

The Bombay Mails of the 3rd instant, via Brindisi, were delivered in London to-day.

At a meeting of India merchants to-day it was agreed to meet the views of shipowners as regards the measurement of jute, cotton, and similarly packed goods, namely, that they should be measured by qualified persons alongside or on deck.

The following vessels have passed through the Suez Canal:—

Wimbledon and Lombardy.

A telegram from our special correspondent at Agra informs us that Lord Northbrook, accompanied by the Hon. Miss Baring and his staff, left Agra early yesterday morning for Bhurtpoor and Dheeg.

The new wire tramway in the Punjab is said to be working most successfully.

Sir George Campbell succeeds Dr. Ewart as President of the Bengal Social Science Association.

We understand that the Rajah of Mundi is about to leave his own State and visit Lahore, in order to pay his respects to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.

The Maharajah of Cashmere has given considerable advances to the cultivators of land in the Mozufferabad district to enable them to purchase mules for the use of English travellers. These mules will be available next season.

Mr. R. Taylor of the Bengal Civil Service, who has been commissioned to examine into the working of the civil departments of the local Government offices and to report on the Madras Bank, arrived in Madras on Saturday morning and at once commenced his labours.

An important discovery is announced as having been made recently in Pompeii. Near the Sabian Gate has been excavated for the first time a tanner's shop, with all the instruments of the trade within it. These are similar to those which are used in the trade in the present day.

A movement is on foot in Dublin, at the instance of the Royal Dublin Society, to introduce a system of electro-sympathetic clocks, one standard clock for the city being maintained in the Royal Dublin Society, correct within the fraction of a second by a daily signal from Greenwich.

The claim of the Government to the *lakheraj* lands which have been attached by certain creditors of the Nawab Nazim, will be heard before the Sessions Judge of Moorshedabad early next month. The standing counsel has been retained by the Government to support their claim.

The return of deaths in the Central Provinces for the quarter ended the 30th September gives the total number of deaths from all causes as 33,576, or at the rate of 4·5 per 1,000 per annum. There were 2,182 deaths from small-pox, 21,805 from fevers, and 510 from snake-bites and wild animals.

A special telegram from St. Petersburgh to the London papers, dated the 22nd of October, says that Staff-Captain Priwalsky returned to Irkutsk on the 20th instant, after travelling for three years in Central Asia. He traversed 11,000 versts, and penetrated into hitherto unexplored districts, such as the province of Hansu-Kukenorsee and Northern Thibet.

The total number of deaths in Calcutta during the week ended the 1st of November was 233, being one more than in the previous week. The death-rate per 1,000 is the same, 27·04. There were 103 deaths from fever, 88 from "other causes," 17 from dysentry, 17 from diarrhœa and 4 from cholera. The deaths are thus classified:—Christians, 12; Hindus, 168; Mahomedans, 53.

A company is being formed for the purpose of establishing in London a Roman Catholic daily newspaper, to be called the *Monitor.* The prospectus, which is issued from Manchester, says—"The *Monitor* will champion neither of the great political parties in the State at the sacrifice of truth and justice. It will defend liberty against licentiousness—law against anarchy. It will uphold the civil rights of Catholics, and maintain their religious equality before the State. In fine, it will be Catholic and loyal."

The undermentioned specifications of inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act XV. of 1859, in the office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department:—Mr. P. W. Fleury, builder and engineer, residing at No. 91, South Colingah Street, Calcutta, for improvements in the ordinary jute, cotton, and hide screw presses;—Mr. William Gibson Miller, engineer to the French Press Company, Ld., Khangaum, Berars, for improvements in hooping bales or banding them with iron, and in the quadruple hoop iron-tie therefor.

The writer of "The Week" in the *Saturday Evening Englishman* tells us that the financial difficulty seems likely to be increased by a failure of the opium crop, and prices of the drug are already rising,—a result which, though it will go some way towards making good the immediate loss, will inflict an irreparable injury on the future of the trade by stimulating the cultivation of the poppy in China. Now is the time that Government will feel the want of a reserve stock.

The Commissioner of Orissa has, we see, addressed a letter to the Government of Bengal in reply to a circular, representing that large supplies of rices are obtainable at the Orissa ports, and that Madras merchants are carrying away great quantities, "which it is intended on the part of the Calcutta merchants would enable them to secure." The Orissa ports will remain accessible till March, but by the end of January it is expected that the available stocks will, if not intercepted, have left the province for Madras.

The correspondent of a mofussil contemporary, writing from Morar, Gwalior, says that the retinue of Scindia's bride-elect is daily dropping in, and the bride herself arrived at Soosera on the morning of the 18th, where she was received by the State Minister and certain of the chiefs. The wedding is arranged to take place on the 28th instant, and a fortnight subsequently the Dewan's daughter is also to be married. The Maharajah has munificently presented the Dewan, in reward for past services, with Rs. 75,000 as a dower for his daughter.

A project has been put forth for a limited liability company to commemorate the Tichborne trial by a grand historical picture. The capital is set down at £20,000, to be raised by 400,000 shares of 1s. each. Mr. Whalley heads the list of subscribers for 100 shares. Mr. Whalley, speaking at a dinner at Peterborough lately, explained his reasons for taking so active an interest in the Tichborne case, and said—"If they could not get funds from the working men of England to carry on the case, he would sell his carriage—in fact, everything he possessed—down to his own coat, to carry out the case to the fullest extent."

The *Howrah Herald* relates a most extraordinary story, if it be true, but does not vouch for its veracity. "A Hindoo," supposed to be dead, was taken to the burning ghat at Ramkistopore for the purpose of cremation. When half the ceremony had been gone through the dead man got up and sat erect with his teeth chattering, and presenting other frightful appearances. Those that came to burn the body levanted, and the supposed corpse got up and walked a few yards, when the runaways, being strengthened in number, mustered courage and, seizing him, brought him to the ghat again. They then got hold of [illegible] *koodalies*, and after cutting him down proceeded with the ceremony."

The *cause célèbre*, the Crown *vs.* Thakoor Jowahir Singh, Talookdar of Bassedhe, and others, has at last terminated. We learn that Colonel J. F. MacAndrew, the Commissioner of Seetapore, has sentenced the Thakoor to seven years' rigorous imprisonment, two months of which are to be spent in solitary confinement, with a fine of Rs. 10,000, or, in default, to two years' further imprisonment. The Sowar Hussain Ali comes off cheaply with an imprisonment of one year only, while the remaining prisoners are acquitted. The counsel for the defence hope for a successful appeal, and application has been made to postpone execution of the sentence on Jowahir Singh. Meanwhile he remains in durance vile in the Seetapore Hawalath.

A correspondent of the *Pioneer* tells us that the intended plan of operations against the Dufflas would appear to be that 600 or 800 men be stationed at intervals along the base of the ranges occupied by the offending Dufflas, while a movable column of 400 men should make dashes into the Duffla valley, inflicting such punishment as it is able to. The whole is to be under the management of Colonel Graham, Deputy Commissioner of Durrang, an officer of experience. During the progress of the raids, a boundary line will also be determined on, and fixed by the Revenue Survey, by raising permanent pillars at intervals. Two surveyors, Captain Cowan and Mr. Scott, accompany Colonel Graham, to map such portions of country as are accessible, and to collect information, if possible, of what lies beyond.

The *Times of India* will never be annoyed by a sense of shame. Not content with the specimen of unprincipled garbling which it gave the public in its report of the now notorious *Times of India* High Court case, it has returned again to the same practice with reference to some uncomplimentary but true remarks which we were compelled to make about its recent conduct. Had the *Times of India* printed all we said about it and its ridiculously silly claim to be the "leading journal"—a claim which it has sought to establish by surreptitiously putting words in the mouths of natives and newspaper-writers which they never used—it would have been honest by deed if not by intention; but it has chosen to do otherwise, and the public are thus presented with one more sign of our contemporary's present fit of dishonesty.

An inquest was held at Carlisle a month ago upon the body of Mrs. Annie M'Leod, wife of Dr. M'Leod, Surgeon-major of the Madras army, who died at Carlisle last week from the effects of muriate of morphia, administered by her husband with the view of inducing sleep. A great deal of evidence was given to show that Mr. and Mrs. M'Leod were on good terms. A nurse girl stated that she had occasion to complain of Dr. M'Leod for having behaved improperly towards her, and Dr. Walker said that from all he had seen of Dr. M'Leod he seemed to have had his mind enfeebled, and did almost everything in a stupid manner. As far as he could judge, Dr. M'Leod seemed to think he could give opium in increasing doses if it did not take effect every half-hour. He could not endorse that opinion. The jury, after a deliberation of three hours, could not agree; and Dr. M'Leod was shortly afterwards arrested by the police on a charge of causing the death of his wife. He was admitted to bail.

The Maharajahs of Jeypore, Kishengurh, Bhurtpore, and Ulwur having granted full jurisdiction to the British Government in all civil suits where the cause of action has arisen, or when the defendant at the time of the commencement of the suit dwells, or works for gain, within the limits of the lands forming the Rajpootana State Railway which lie within their respective territories; the Superintendent of the Rajpootana State Railway Police is constituted Judge of a Court of Small Causes having jurisdiction throughout the said lands; and the Political Agents, for the time being, of the Eastern States of Rajpootana, and Ulwur are respectively invested with the power of a district court for hearing original suits of [illegible] within such portions of the said lands as lie within their respective agencies; and the Governor General's Agent for Rajpootana is invested with the powers of a High Court for the purpose of hearing appeals from the decisions of the said Political Agents and also for disposing of reforms from the said Small Cause Courts.

The Sanitary Commissioner of the Punjab remarks:—"The health of the province continues to improve, though the death-rate is still high in many districts. The districts of Sealkote, Hoshiarpore, Lahore and Delhi continue very unhealthy. The returns, however, show a slight decrease in the number of deaths in the three first mentioned. All the large towns in the Delhi district are extremely unhealthy. In the city of Delhi the total deaths have risen from 42 to 49, and in Fureedabad from 30 to 35. The total deaths in Rewaree have risen from 42 to 52. The pestilence in Bahadoorgurh, in the Rohtuk district, continues without abatement: the death-rate this week is 172 per mile. There is an improvement at Paniput. Sickness seems to be steadily on the decline at Umballa: the total deaths have fallen from 36 in the week ending 11th October to 19. Jullundhur, Umritsur, Rawulpindee and Peshawur continue extremely unhealthy. Only one death was registered from cholera. It occurred at Ferozepore, in the Goorgaon district. There were two deaths in that village in the previous week from the same disease. There were 46 deaths registered under the head of small-pox. They occurred chiefly in two districts, Umballa and Hoshiarpore having the largest number."

H. E. THE VICEROY'S ROUTE FROM AGRA TO CALCUTTA.

Wednesday, 26th November		Leaves Agra for Bhurtpore and Deeg.
Thursday, 27th	,,	Muttra.
Friday, 28th	,,	Bytrah to Shekoabad.
Saturday, 29th	,,	Arrives at Futtehgurh.
Sunday, 30th	,,	Futtehgurh.
Monday, 1st	December	To Cawnpore.
Tuesday, 2nd	,,	Arrives at Lucknow.
Wednesday, 3rd	,,	Lucknow.
Thursday, 4th	,,	Do.
Friday, 5th	,,	Do.
Saturday, 6th	,,	Visits Fyzabad.
Sunday, 7th	,,	Do.
Monday, 8th	,,	Leaves Lucknow.
Tuesday, 9th	,,	Arrives at Allahabad.
Wednesday, 10th	,,	Arrives at Allahabad.

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WEEKLY COMMERCIAL LETTER.

[SPECIAL FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."]

LONDON, 31st October.

Our money market is still in a most anomalous state, and I make no apology for recurring to it, since it has at present a specially direct bearing on the immediate future of our trade. A bank rate of discount so high as 7 or 8 per cent. would have mattered little a year ago, as I have more than once pointed out, because trade was profitable enough to bear the infliction, and in fact the activity of trade was the main predisposing cause which led up to dear money, but it is of more consequence now. Although, as business is at present in a generally sound state, no heavy mercantile disasters are to be anticipated as a result of dear money, the effect will certainly be to hasten that contraction of trade which has already commenced, and this is not a pleasant outlook for the beginning of winter. Now one of the anomalies at present is, that, although money was never so plentiful throughout the world, it has rarely been so difficult to get; while there is ample capital and a strong temptation to use it, capital has seldom been so much hoarded. The causes of this are political, financial, and social. To begin with England. The banks, both London and provincial, are full of money, but they are not anxious to lend it out except for very short periods. Depositors have ample balances, but they do not employ them as usual in buying good investments, because some distrust has been excited as to a multitude of once favoured securities; and so they hold aloof and keep their money locked up. The chief instance of absolute hoarding, however, has a social origin. Never before were so much specie and notes used in the provincial circulation; the explanation of course being that a much larger amount of coin is needed to pay wages. The banks in the provinces accordingly absorb much larger amounts than they once did, and keep them longer instead of sending them back to the great centre of circulation, London; and this has exactly the same effect as hoarding, for though the working classes spend their earnings fast enough, in all conscience, they also receive just [illegible] fast, so that a larger supply of the circulating [illegible]dium is statedly wanted in each locality. [illegible] flux of currency from London has taken [illegible]; but has not been followed by the usual reflux; and this circumstance makes the London banks anxious to keep a larger amount of cash in hand against deposits than they once thought necessary—a good step in itself but a cause of stringency nevertheless. Now let us turn to the United States. The regular summer and autumn flow of currency to the south and west has not been followed by the reflux formerly seen, first because there was more produce to be moved, and next because much of the currency went into very different hands from those of the old spendthrift class. Once it was the great cotton planters of the South who received this currency, and they, being always in debt to the North, simply sent it all back again. Now a large proportion goes into the hands of the negro freedmen, who cultivate their own patches, sell the proceeds, and then lock up the money. Hence the greenbacks that leave New York are to a large extent withdrawn from circulation, and the North starves and stagnates in the midst of material plenty; it does not wish to increase the paper currency, because it sees that inconvertibility is at the root of the evils now afflicting the country, and it cannot at once return to specie payments, because the hoarded greenbacks would be at once sent up to be cashed in such numbers as to run the Treasury dry. So the States go on drawing gold from us, and grouping after some sort of compromise which will keep trade going and avert a general smash. The President's next message will be full of this theme. Then comes France, and here the difficulties are political, as well as financial and social. The failure of the proposal to create the Monarchy has disquieted the Bourse and sent down prices so much that speculators are seriously embarrassed on the eve of the monthly liquidation; this fall with the rise in money has frightened timid people, and they are hoarding. The dread of a period of revolution has of course added to this feeling. Again, the Bank of France, having advanced largely to the Government on account of the last loan, is unable to grant discounts freely; it has consequently refused the paper of many finance institutions, and they, to meet imminent engagements, are obliged to send over large amounts of securities here for sale. With all this perturbation the investing *bourgeois* keep back their money and will not invest. As for Germany, the distrust owing to recent collapses has long induced hoarding, but it is at present in special force. Thus the supply all over the civilised world is simultaneously restricted by an unusual number of concurring causes. The evil will, of course, disappear gradually, and the process will be greatly furthered by the contraction of business which is still going on. One source of relief may be expected to come fully into play within a very short period. The German mint, which has been absorbing so much gold for coinage purposes for two years, is now restoring the new currency to circulation, and though much of it is hoarded, the temptation to hoard will be diminished with every addition to the number of coins placed in the hands of the public.

To give an idea of the hoarding that goes on, I may mention a circumstance on the authority of a partner in the firm in question. A large American house in London, of German origin, has sent considerable amounts of gold to its corresponding branch in New York since the crisis commenced. Lately it learned from the New York partners that they held £200,000 of this gold in their own vaults, preferring to keep it thus unproductive rather than sell it at the present premium or lend it to local capitalists. If shrewd, keen men of business do this, while they have unusual opportunities of knowing all modes of investment, it may be imagined that comparatively ignorant and timid people have no hesitation about hoarding.

No further failures have been announced at Lloyd's since my last, but the losses which are now being incurred are very heavy, mainly from the cause mentioned previously—steamers. We had a gale two days early in the week, and very bad accounts are anticipated from all parts.

To those Englishmen in India who contemplate paying a visit to Europe next year, and who dislike crossing the English Channel under present arrangements, I have the good news that the improved Channel steamer, being constructed under what is known as "Dicey's patent" at the works of the Thames Ship-building Company, Blackwall, will be ready next spring for service. The company which was formed to carry out Captain Dicey's patent originally was unable to raise its full capital of £60,000. Two-thirds of that amount, however, was subscribed, and applications are now invited here for the balance in 2,000 shares of £10 each, on which Captain Dicey guarantees 10 per cent. for two years, the sum necessary for the interest being deposited at a bank here in the names of trustees. It will be surprising if the money is not got, for the scheme has all the elements of complete success. The objects sought by the new plan are—ample accommodation for all classes of passengers under shelter as well as on deck; to reduce the rolling and pitching motion of the vessel to a minimum, and to keep the draught of water of the vessel to six feet, so that she may enter the harbour of Calais and other French ports at all states of the tide. The construction is necessarily peculiar to gain these ends. It is, in fact, a steamer with two hulls, resembling nothing so much as a vessel divided longitudinally; the interior sides of the two halves, thus exposed and open, being covered in with iron; then the two halves are separated until they are 26 feet apart, and afterwards spanned and connected by a continuous bridge of iron girders 200 feet long, leaving 45 feet clear at each end. The steamer would then be 290 feet long, 34 feet beam, flat-bottomed, and with 12 feet depth of hold. The engines are to be placed amidships, one pair in each hull, and the paddles in the space between the hulls, thus avoiding all projections beyond the sides of the vessel, and there will be rudders at each extremity to obviate the necessity of turning in harbour. The space for passengers will be ample, and there will be great conveniences in the shape of dining saloons, lavatories, &c. Captain Dicey honestly admits that his vessel will not utterly abolish sea-sickness, but he believes it will prevent illness in many persons, and make the sufferings even of the most delicate very slight. In fine weather the saloon deck will afford a magnificent promenade, 14 feet above the level of the sea, but she could easily carry altogether 1,500 passengers. Captain Dicey, taking the cost of the vessel at under £60,000, shows a net profit on the capital of 26 per cent., which I daresay is not an exaggeration. The idea of twin hulls, with engines working upon the girders between the hulls, may be less feasible than the inventor believes, but, as the *Spectator* said last year, "every Anglo-Indian knows that Captain Dicey has a right to be heard." He is well known in Calcutta as a first-rate sailor and a man of engineering resource.

Cotton is a little firmer at the close of this week, after being dull at the opening, the receipts at the American ports, owing to the lack of currency, being only half what they were this time last year. The harvest accounts are more favourable by last mail, the weather being good, but there are occasional complaints of a scarcity of hands.

A second dividend of 1s. in the pound on the estate of Gladstanes & Co. is announced this afternoon, payable on the 5th November.

MILITARY ITEMS.

Fever is prevalent amongst the regiment of Her Majesty's 36th Foot and Royal Artillery; the former are out in camp, and I believe the barracks are undergoing strict fumigation.

The 9th B C. marched through Umballa on Friday morning towards Deolie in Rajpootana. The 11th Hussars ("Prince Albert's Own") marched out of cantonment to join the Roorkee camp.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Mount Aboo Sanitarium.—Surgeon W. E. Dudley, to the medical charge, vice Surgeon Lamb, whose tenure of office expires.

12th Regiment N. I.—Lieutenant E. V. P. Monteith, 5th Lancers, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to be Second Wing Subaltern, on probation.

The soldier Cason, whose loss we have recorded in our columns, has been struck off the strength of the army, and returned as a deserter. There is not the slightest doubt that the man met his death from accident on the Coonoor Ghat; but as the body has not been found, and no actual proof of his death is forthcoming, the authorities have no alternative but to return him as absent without leave. The wife (or widow) and family have been sent from Wellington to rejoin the 76th Regiment.—*Neilgherry Courier.*

It is stated at Berlin that Prince Hassan Pasha, the third son of the Khedive, will by his father's desire, after going through his ordinary course of service with his present regiment, the Prussian 1st Dragoon Guards, be attached successively to several others, especially the scientific corps, so as to gain a pretty complete insight into the German military system. The Khedive's motive in subjecting his son to this careful military training is said to be his desire to place Hassan Pasha, upon his return to Egypt, at the head of military affairs.

Five privates and a naique of the Mysore Bar Regiment were reported for insubordination to the commandant, who submitted the complaint for disposal to Major C. Stewart, the Military Assistant. The five men were ordered to be placed in confinement, and the naique to be reduced, and to be kept in confinement for a month. Last Monday, at 8 A. M., the naique was sent for by the commandant, and was informed of the orders. He then levelled a loaded musket at the breast of the said officer, pulled the trigger, but very fortunately the cap snapped, when some of the by-standers seized the piece, but from their consternation they failed for some time to secure the prisoner. It appears that the brother of the naique received a stab in the hand from the bayonet whilst wrenching away the musket. The prisoner is now in the Bar Guard till orders are received from the Military Assistant, when he is to be handed over to the police for trial.

The Commissioners appointed to inquire into the grievances of officers of the army, consequent on the abolition of purchase, met on the 24th inst. at the War Office for the second time for the purpose of continuing their inquiry. Major-General Sir Percy Herbert, in accordance with permission granted by the Commissioners, made a statement of the grievances, of which the 2,000 officers who had addressed memorials to the Commander-in-Chief had complained. Sir Percy said that the officers were aware that they had no legal rights to urge, "but they do maintain that as regards their individual pecuniary interests, when a system under which they had been called upon and obliged to pay large sums of money under Government regulations was suddenly changed by the authority of the Government without any option on their part, that public honour and equity alike demanded that the contract between them which was cancelled by the Government, so far as the prospective benefit of individual officers was concerned, should be cancelled from its beginning in its entirety." The officers think they have an additional claim at the hands of Government, as by the rules of discipline "they almost alone of all her Majesty's subjects are debarred from the constitutional privilege of meeting together or combining to draw public attention to their grievances, or petitioning the Houses of Parliament to make inquiry into them." The evidence which is to be called will, Sir Percy Herbert stated, be directed to proof of the three following points:—1. The establishment of responsibility for and frequent regulation of the purchase system by Government down to the time of its abolition; 2, the privileges, benefits, and advantages, present and prospective, attached to the holding a commission under the purchase system; 3, the personal and pecuniary loss and injury sustained by officers by the abolition of purchase.

THE LEADING JOURNAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—This interesting question may be decided in one of two ways—by reference to public opinion, or to the Editors themselves. The *Times of India* thinks the latter course the best. Who should know better how he stands in his own estimation than an Editor? Is it not an Editor's duty to estimate everybody? Why should he not therefore sometimes estimate himself? And if in estimating himself he shoots high, who can blame him?

There are difficulties in the way of submitting to public opinion the question that is now almost convulsively agitating a part of the Bombay Press. It will be admitted that mere numbers go for nothing. The dubashes for instance will swear by dubash-exciting literature; the barbers by that which pleases the shavers; and the agitators by that which commends itself to Nowrojee Furdoonjee. Readers of good taste would refuse to vote. There is really nothing left but to allow the Editors to vote for the leading journal amongst themselves. You and the *Statesman* decline to give your votes for the *Times of India*, or to use your votes at all, and the result is that the *Times of India* by voting for itself has gained the victory and has consequently become "the leading journal." You Editors are much too modest for this world, and I am grieved to see that some of you are more modest than others. I find I was deceiving myself by supposing that you had all escaped from the hands of Dame Nature after being cast in the same mould.

The opinion of one outsider cannot be worth much, but that one outsider thinks you are each of you "the leading journal" by turns. You will not be satisfied with this opinion because it has not been *paid for*; the *Times of India* will not accept it because it has not been *asked for*; and the *Statesman* will refuse it because it is rather *too saponaceous*. When the English Press goes to the Native Press for an opinion as to which is "the leading journal" the opinion is given and the winner is gratified. How comforting it must be to have such a referee. And why should not the *Native* Press have a *European* opinion? There is nothing so valuable in the Press as grease—good beef fat is to be preferred. I have often observed an increase in the facial breadth of an Editor who has happened to be well greased by some of his contemporaries. I am a great admirer of the science of unctuation; and if the law demanded that an editorial candidate could only be admitted to the chair after giving proof of his qualification by a public explanation of his views, I would advise him to carry a grease pot with him and not spare the fat. Nobbling is an outside process, but greasing is an operation carried on within the Press itself. Depend upon it there is nothing like grease, especially for a boat's bottom.

I hope the Press of Bengal and Madras will take no part in endeavouring to decide which is "the leading journal" in Bombay. They cannot apply the necessary grease without adding a proportion of caustic. But if they must take a share in the disputation let them be merciful to the most modest trumpeter in Bombay.

As one of the public that has frequently received instruction from the Press, I have considered it quite friendly and proper to give the Press a lecture in return. Once in a way to be yourself lectured will do no harm, and you may feel obliged to me for varying the monotony of "51. for cotton" and transferring to your correspondence columns thoughts that might have appeared elsewhere.

WHIPPER-IN.

NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

NASSICK, 24th November.

To speculate in fancy's realm, or have "thoughts too deep for tears," would be impossible with the hideous din of marriage processions around. What means all this jumble of sound, at one moment a strain from 'done not,' and the next a rat-a-tat on a tom-tom, and the mellifluous squeak of the Indian clarionet? Is any joy pourtrayed in all this show? I never could see any; and, looking out of my window, fail to see it now. Perhaps I shall be told that I am as well acquainted with the tastes I scorn as an Egyptian Mummy is with the steam engine: so let it be then, only I wish the marrying season was over. Our little all are away in the districts, and we shall see their forms again no more until June next comes round. I should, however, have excepted the Padree Sahibs, the Judge Sahib, and the Executive Engineer. Our town continues healthy under the able supervision, as regards cleanliness, of Mr. Smith: our roads are in good order, and as yet our water supply is unpolluted. A month or two hence the stream narrows down, and then the seeds of disease are, I believe, sown. A survey is now on foot for a scheme for a regular water supply: let us wish it every success.

A correspondent in the columns of one of your contemporaries complained of delays and irregularities at a ferry on the Sinnar road. This matter was enquired into, and the ferry farmer was tried and fined by Mr. Charles the handsome sum of Rs. 200 for overloading his boat, and Rs. 50 for overcharging. He appealed to the Judge against the former sentence, happily with no success. It seems a pity that these ferries should be farmed, for it is to be feared the impositions are not confined to the authorized scale.

BROACH, 23rd November.

Yesterday evening, at eight o'clock, an influential meeting of the leading members of the European and native communities was held, at the special invitation of Messrs. Kullianrao Hukoomutrao Desai and Rustomjee Sorabjee Dulal, in the spacious hall of Mr. Byramshaw Dhunjeebhoy Cambatta to do honour to Mr. Ramsay, the Collector and Magistrate of Broach, on the eve of his departure from this place, in consequence of Mr. White's return from his furlough home. Amongst the gentlemen present were observed Mr. and Mrs. Ramsay, Mr. and Miss Olliver, Mr. Cotton, Mr. Turner, Mr. Sowerby, Mr. Turner (Cotton Inspector), Mr. Grogan, Dr. Hughes, Mr. McCarthy, Mr. Ellis, Mr. Byramshaw Dhunjeebhoy, Mr. Kullianrao, Mr. Adurjee Jeevunjee, Mr. Chunilal Veniram, Mr. Rustomjee Dulal, Mr. Rustomjee Pallonjee, Mr. Edulјee Muncherjee, Mr. Nuserwanjee Mehetajee, Mr. Nusserwanjee Sheriarjee, and about two hundred other respectable members of the different native communities.

After the company had partaken of refreshments, Mr. Nusserwanjee Sheriarjee came forward on the part of the native gentlemen to read their sentiments and views as to the conduct and qualifications of Mr. Ramsay in his capacity of a magistrate and a private gentleman. The address was as follows:—

To W. Ramsay, Esq.,
Collector and Magistrate, Broach.

Dear Sir,—We, the here assembled residents of Broach, do hereby express our deep and sincere regret on the occasion of your departure from amongst us.

During your short tenure of office here, extending to about seven months, as the Collector and Magistrate of Broach, many works of public utility and beneficence have had a share of your unflinching labours, and to let them pass unnoticed on this occasion, on the eve of your departure from amongst us, would be considered a want of gratefulness, and a due appreciation of the sterling qualities of one who would devote all his energies, both mental and physical, towards the amelioration of the condition of thousands placed under his paternal care.

To delineate all the works of public welfare wrought through your hands in the exercise of your public duty as well as private would require a length of time.

Suffice it to say, therefore, that foremost amongst all, are your able, discreet, and strong report to Government against the suppression and levy of that oppressive and tyrannical tax generally known as the house-tax, and your hearty co-operation with Mr. Birdwood, the District Judge of Broach, in recommending the Bombay Government the re-establishment of the Senior Assistant Judge's Court at Broach, the advantages of which institution are so numerous and well known that it would be quite superfluous to refer to them in this place. By the way of example, we may satisfy ourselves with remarking that a person merely to get a single copy of a decree or any other document is obliged to go to Surat at the sacrifice of time, business, and about rupees five in the bargain; and Broach being a rising commercial town, it is much to be lamented that its ryots are put to the above-described sort of trouble and inconvenience in the face of its handsome yield of rupees twenty-three lacs a year (handsomer than even Surat).

Although you have not been allowed to stay here and see the day come as the abolition day of the obnoxious tax in question—opposed to all principles of law and jurisprudence—and the re-establishment of the Senior Assistant Judge's Court, we have at least the satisfaction to know that that day is now looming at no great distance, when hundreds of the honest sons of toil and labour who are in the possession of one-storied brick and chunam houses, inherited by them from their more fortunate fathers, but who are thrown out on the wide world to fight their way and eke out a sorry livelihood by honest industry and the hard perspiration of their brow, will raise their suppliant voice to Heaven and pour forth their blessings on your head.

Before we conclude these few lines, we heartily and most cordially wish that you may soon return amongst us to prosecute your career of public weal with redoubled strength, energy, and heartiness of mind, and always adhere to such policy that may win you the esteem and love of the people over whom you are placed to look after.

At the conclusion of the reading by Mr. Nusserwanjee, two small speeches were made by Mr. Kaikhosroo Shixagooroo and Mr. Ootum Mooljee in Guzeratee.

Mr. Ramsay then addressed the audience in Guzeratee, and responded to the different speeches in a courteous, elegant, and able language, saying that he had done nothing beyond his simple duty that required him to do justice to the numerous subjects that came in his way, and that the eulogiums heaped upon him arose from the good heartedness of the people rather than from any achievement of his in the public cause.

BOMBAY.

The Baroda Commission.—A mofussil paper states that the investigations by the Baroda Commission will occupy at least six months.

Collector of Ahmedabad.—The Camp of Mr. Borrodaile, Collector of Ahmedabad, who is now on circuit, was on Saturday at Sanund.

Criminal Sessions.—The fifth Criminal Sessions of the High Court, at which Mr. Justice Gibbs presided, terminated yesterday, having lasted five days.

Talookdaree Settlement Officer.—We notice from one of the Ahmedabad papers that Mr. Spry assumed charge of his office as Acting Talookdaree Settlement Officer last week.

Assault.—A man named Hajee Hoossein was yesterday sentenced by the Senior Magistrate to a month's rigorous imprisonment, on a charge of assaulting one Govind Gooniah.

The Vehar Lake.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake for the week ending Saturday, 22nd November, was 57 feet 6 tenths; in the corresponding week last year it was 49 feet.

Mr. Justice Marriott, who has been appointed to act for a twelve month in the place of Mr. Justice Green, who proceeded to England by the last mail steamer, took his seat in one of the division Courts yesterday.

Stripes.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court, before the Senior Magistrate, Govind Baloo and Govind Canoo were convicted of stealing two sheep, belonging to one Rozario Luis, and sentenced to receive fifteen stripes each.

Assistant Collector of Ahmedabad.—Mr. Porteous, of the Bombay Civil Service, has been appointed to act as First Assistant Collector of Ahmedabad, in place of Mr. Mackenzie, who is engaged as Secretary to the Baroda Commission.

The Estate of Messrs. Hormusjee Bomanjee & Co.—The *Jam-i-Jamshed* states that the Official Assignee has sold the outstandings of the estate, &c., of Messrs. Hormusjee Bomanjee and Co., insolvents, to a Khojah merchant, for Rs. 1,80,000.

Accident.—On Monday a Parsee named Cowasjee Burjorjee whilst drawing water accidentally fell from the third storey of a house at Marine Third lane into a well beneath. He was soon taken out, when it was found that he was only slightly injured.

Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee.—The *Jam-i-Jamshed* gives out that the Gaekwar has sent some of his men to Bombay to await Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee's arrival from England and to bring him to Baroda, where he is most urgently required by the Maharaja.

Drunk and Incapable.—A Mahomedan named Shaik Abdoola Ahmed, a confirmed drunkard, was yesterday fined by the Senior Magistrate [illegible] the alternative of fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment; for being drunk and incapable of taking care of himself.

A Suspicious Character.—The Senior Magistrate yesterday sentenced a man named Yacoob Dawood, a noted thief, to three months' rigorous imprisonment, for being found in possession of a quantity of wool reasonably suspected of being stolen or fraudulently obtained.

Murder of a Husband.—At a Court of Criminal Sessions, held at Ahmedabad the other day, a Hindoo woman, residing at Veerumgaum, was charged with the murder of her husband. She was convicted and sentenced to be hanged. The sentence was subject to confirmation by the High Court.

Theft.—A coachman in the service of Mr. W. Maidment, residing at Mazagon, reported to the police, on Monday, that he was away with his master's carriage for about two hours, and on his return discovered that his box had been opened and Rs. 30 had been abstracted. Enquiries are being instituted.

Furious Driving.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before the Senior Magistrate, one Rajaram Ramchunder, a hack buggy driver, was charged with driving his vehicle in a rash and negligent manner, and thereby injuring one Puncboo Bux. The man was adjudged guilty and fined Rs. 10, out of which five rupees were ordered to be given to the complainant.

The Gaekwar's Advocate.—The *Ahmedabad Summacher* states that Maharajah Mulharao is trying through his agents to engage the services of a member of the Bombay Bar to defend him before the Baroda Commission. As we stated the other day, Mr. Wassodew Juggonath, a pleader of Ahmedabad, has gone to Baroda to represent H. H. before the Commission.

Danger of Loading Children with Ornaments.—A Maratha boy, aged about seven years, was enticed away on Monday by a Maratha to somewhere near the Chinchpoogly Railway Station on the Flats, where he took from him two silver bangles, two silver finger rings, and a gold ear-ring. Several questionable characters have been arrested by the police and shown to the boy, but he was not able to recognize any of them.

Voluntary Causing Grievous Hurt and Outraging a Woman's Modesty.—A Purdasee ramosee, named Sunkur bin Loufersing, was found guilty on Monday by Colonel G. C. Evezard, the Cantonment Magistrate of Poona, of voluntarily causing grievous hurt to one Bhagoo, a milk woman, by knocking one of her teeth out and outraging her modesty. On each of these charges he was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

Grant Road Theatre.—Amongst the sources of amusement which tempt the native pleasure-seeker to spend an evening away from home, the performances of the Parsee Elphinstone Dramatic Club deservedly draw a considerable share of public patronage. While other native performers are obliged to keep "a beggarly account of empty boxes," this Club continue to play before pretty full houses at the Grant Road Theatre, where its members appear again to-night. Particulars may be seen in our advertising columns.

A Parsee Impostor.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, a Parsee impostor, named Ardasir Merwanjee, was charged with obtaining by false pretences Rs. 15 and sundry articles from one Salligram Bhowanеedut. It appears that the prisoner represented himself to the complainant as a physician capable of curing his brother, who was dangerously ill, and to effect the cure he extorted from the complainant the above amount, and ultimately, after attempting some novel mode of cure, denied the receipt of either money or articles from the complainant. The magistrate upon the evidence adjudged the prisoner guilty and sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

From news received by the last mail we learn that His Majesty the Shah, while at Constantinople, paid a flattering compliment to a well-known wealthy citizen of this place, Mr. Mahomed Nubbee Khan. This Mogul gentleman has a claim over some extensive landed property in Persia, which has been for some years past disputed by the Government there. Consequently it was thought fit to take opportunity of the Shah's tour to bring to His Majesty's notice this important case, and Mahomed Nubbee Khan was honoured with an invitation from the Persian Ambassador at the Court of St. James to present himself before His Majesty. Accordingly Nubbee Khan left Bombay some months ago, and had the honour of being presented to His Majesty of Persia at Constantinople. The grandfather and father of Nubbee Khan have distinguished themselves by plenipotentiary services on behalf of the Persian Court in times past, and the present Nubbee Khan some time back represented the Imaum of Muscat here. His Majesty in the course of the interview was graciously pleased to promise his visitor a hearty interest in his cause on his return to his capital, and paid him further consideration in the shape of an offer to nominate him his Consul-General at Egypt, which, however, Mr. Nubbee Khan declined to accept.

Yesterday afternoon, the Grant Road station of the B. B. and C. I. Railway was enlivened by the arrival of the heirs-presumptive of the Jam of Nowanuggur and the Chief of Rajkote with their retinues, to the number of about 100, accompanied by Captain Nutt, Political Agent. The special train drew up exactly at 4.30 opposite a carpeted exit for the Princes to pass over to their carriages, which was provided by Mr. Kessowjee Naik (European coachman and four horses). On the platform to receive the illustrious visitors we noticed Colonel Barras, Mr. Sleater, and Mr. Pendlebury, the Traffic Manager, together with other officials, and about 300 leading men of the city, such as Mr. Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy, Mr. Cassumbhoy Dhurrumsey, Mr. Luckmidas Khimjee, Mr. Soonderdas Mooljee, Mr. Vundravundas Purshotumdas, Mr. Nursey Kessowjee, Mr. Cummoo Sulliman, and others. They were most anxious to get a glimpse of their future Chiefs, who are now making a tour through India, accompanied by Captain Nutt, of the Political Department. It is understood that the young Princes will be about a year journeying through India, and after that they will be most likely taken into other countries, also attended by the same able Political officer, than whom a fitter adviser and companion the Government could not have selected. The Princes will remain here about a fortnight, and are located for the present at "Framjee Hall."

SHIPPING ITEMS.

The barque Sir Robert Sale, 704 tons, Captain James Eales, will sail to-day in ballast for Galle.

The Portuguese Gun-boat Corvette Zarago, 448 tons, Captain Correa de Silva, sailed yesterday for Goa.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s.s. Dido, from Trieste, left Aden for Bombay on the evening of the 20th instant.

The s.s. Pehlwan, 101 tons, Captain W. Poad, sailed yesterday for Coast and Compta with a general cargo and forty-one deck passengers.

The s.s. Cella, 1307 tons, Captain G. E. Harris, sailed yesterday for Liverpool via the Suez Canal with a cargo of 4,081½ bales cotton, 386 bales wool, 1,255 cwts. galls, 676½ cwts. sursecseed, and sundries.

The ship Kate Gregory, 1012 tons, Captain H. J. Hansen, arrived in harbour yesterday from Moulmein (July 22nd) with a cargo of 8 pieces E. tusks, 1 case cigars, and a quantity of timber. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Sir Charles Forbes and Co.

The P. and O. Co's. s.s. Behar, 1090 tons, Captain W. E. Dundas, which arrived in harbour on the 24th instant from Aden and Suez with the English mail brought the following cargo:—16 packages specie, 4 cases cotton and thread, 3 cases cotton and umbrellas, 6 cases worsted, 2 cases cloths and flannel, 5 cases woollen and flannel, 1 case flannel, 20 cases woollen, 5 bales cotton yarn, 3 cases boots, 2 cases cotton hosiery, 1 case hardware, 5 cases muslin, 1 case worsted stuff, 14 cases cottons and linens, 25 packages pursers' stores, 2 cases fresh fruits, 94 packages merchandise, 8 bundles iron, 317 packages cottons, 5 cases unknown and 39 packages for transhipment to different ports.

FIRE AT PARELL.

On Monday afternoon a fire broke out in the quarter occupied by the men belonging to the Governor's Band, situated in the compound of Government House, Parell. It appears that the fire first originated in the house occupied by Private Fox, and before he and his comrades could remove their property, the building, which was composed of jowlees and bamboos, being intended only as a temporary residence, was completely destroyed. The fire then spread to the next house, a similar structure, occupied by Sergeant Allan, which also was consumed in a few minutes; but Allan had removed nearly all his property during the time the first house was burning. The Mazagon steam fire-engine in charge of Mr. Boorer, Assistant Engineer of the Fire Brigade, and other manual engines, repaired to the scene after the alarm was given, and with the aid of the manual engine, several of the police, and the exertions rendered by the men belonging to the Band, the fire was checked from spreading to the houses adjoining, and was ultimately extinguished with the assistance of the steam-fire engine. The origin of the fire is not known, but it is believed to have been caused by some of the servants carelessly throwing about their lighted beedees. Private Fox got his hand seriously burnt in endeavouring to extinguish the flames when first discovered. Government property, including huts, cot, boards, &c., amounting to about Rs. 5,000, was destroyed. Private Fox estimates his loss at Rs. 150, and Sergeant Allan at Rs. 20. The whole of the men have suffered more or less by the fire.

THE ARRIVAL OF Mr. AND Mrs. CASE.

We should have called attention ere this to the arrival in Bombay of Mr. and Mrs. Case. Those who were here four years ago will remember what a sensation these performers created, and how much Bombay regretted their departure, Mrs. Case having become an accepted favourite by her wonderfully clever and humorous impersonations of character, and the gentleman seconding her ably as a musician as well as actor. They have come to Bombay at a time when there is an extraordinary influx of amusements—illustrating the saying that "it never rains but it pours"—but we have confidence that the taste of the public will find out their excellence and accordingly give them liberal support.

THE COURT-MARTIAL OF LIEUTENANT ENGLAND.

Yesterday the Court resumed its investigation of the charges brought against Lieut. A. F. England, Colonel Bond presiding.

Major Purvis, cross-examined by the Prisoner.—

Have you ever received any letters from me stating that I had remitted to Deesa money to liquidate a debt of Rs. 392-7-9 or thereabouts, due to Merwanjee Rustomjee?—The only letter I remember having received from Lieut. England on this subject was the reply to my letter dated 26th February 1873 and marked "E."

Do you see any such statement in that letter?—There is a statement in the letter that Lieut. England remitted money to Deesa to liquidate a bill or bills, but no amount was stated, or to whom it was sent.

Do you recollect seeing a certificate or acknowledgment by one Joosub Abdoola, at Kurrachee, to the effect that he had issued a hoondie to me for Rs. 150 to pay a debt at Deesa?—I remember Lieut. England being sent for to the Colonel's office at Kurrachee, and Lieutenant Colonel Spurway and myself were present. Lieut England produced a document which, as far as my memory serves me, was an acknowledgment by a man named Abdoola of having either received the money for, or sent a hoondie to, Lieut. England. I believe the money was sent to Deesa. I do not remember the amount, but it was about the sum named.

Do you recollect on what date he stated he had issued the hoondie or received the money?—I do not.

Can you recollect what date, or about what date, I was sent for to the Colonel's office?—I believe it was shortly after I received the letter (exhibit E-1,) from Lieut. England, that would be about the month of March, but I cannot say for certain.

By the Court—To what bill or accounts did your letter to Lieut. England, dated the 26th February 1873, allude to, and does his reply of the 27th February purport to refer to those accounts?—My letter of the 26th February to Lieut. England was enclosing him a letter from a merchant at Deesa, which letter, to the best of my belief, is the one marked "E," as I have already stated. There was no bill with this letter "E," or amount named, the words used being "a cheque and a small account," which cheque and account I understood the second paragraph of Lieut. England's letter to refer to.

Mr. W. S. Webster, an assistant to Mr. Saunders, of the firm of Messrs. King, King and Co., examined by the Prosecutor—

Do you recollect these cheques (I., J., V., and C,) being presented to Messrs. King, King and Co.; if so, who wrote the initials on the memos. on their being refused payment?—The writing and initials on all the memos. is mine. I recollect some cheques for Rs. 70 being presented and refused; the other two amounts I do not recollect.

Did you write those memos. on your own authority, or after reference to Mr. Saunders?—After reference to Mr. Saunders.

The prisoner said he had had no questions to ask this witness.

Hurrichund Succaram, examined by the Prosecutor, said—I am a clerk in the New Bank of Bombay. The cheque marked "B." was presented to the New Bank of Bombay for collection.

By the Court—The cheque was not cashed. It was handed to the Bank for collection on the 1st May 1873.

Dadabhoy Dosabhoy, examined by the prosecutor, said—I am Merwanjee Rustomjee's brother's son, and the name of the firm I belong to is Merwanjee Rustomjee. My firm has received cheques from Lieut. England in payment of a debt, and they have been dishonoured. Those produced, marked P., Q., and C-1 are the same. I have never received payment on them. Our firm in Bombay has received no money on account from Lieut. England since he left Deesa. If any has been paid it must have been sent to our firm at Deesa. The amount of Lieut. England's debt to our firm on leaving Deesa was Rs. 390-6-5. Lieut. England signed the bills, which have been sent in to the Deputy Judge Advocate. The bills now shown me, and marked I-1 and J-1 are those to which I allude. The two bills amount to Rs. 444-4-1, although I stated that the amount of Lieut. England's debt was Rs. 390-6 5. I am unable to account for this discrepancy, but my writer could. Dadabhoy, who died a month and ten days ago, managed the Deesa firm. I recognize the handwriting of those accounts as that of my agent Dadabhoy. I presented to the Bank the three cheques which were dishonoured, and which were sent to me by Dadabhoy from Deesa. I was told that one of them was to be sent to the Poona branch, and I was to call eight days afterwards. I went three times with the cheque on Messrs. King, King and Co., which was dishonoured.

Examined by the Prosecutor—What passed between you and Messrs. King, King and Co.?

Prisoner—I beg your pardon, sir, but whatever passed between them is, I submit, no evidence, against me.

Prosecutor substituted the following question:—Why did you go there three times?

Witness—When I presented it the first time, the answer I got from Messrs King, King and Co., was that they had no funds, I then sent the cheque to Deesa, and on its being returned to me I again presented it the answer being the same as before. I again sent it to Deesa, and on its being again returned I again presented it to Messrs King, King and Co., whose answer was again, no funds. About a month elapsed between the first and second presentation, and between the second and third fifteen or twenty days. The memo was written on it by Messrs. King, King and Co., on the third presentation. I have another one like it. At the request of the prosecution this was produced, and made a portion of the evidence.

Cross-examined by the Prisoner—

Is there not an account for Rs. 48-3-4 for January 1873? Yes.

This debt was incurred after the accounts were adjusted up to 31st December 1872, was it not?—Yes it was for things bought this year.

Is the signature on this account in the handwriting of Dadabhoy who you say used to manage your business at Deesa?—I think it is.

I presume you know nothing of my transactions with Dadabhoy at Deesa, except what you may have heard from him?—No.

By the Court—

What was the amount of Lieut. England's account on the 31st December 1872?—I canat say of my own knowledge, but I can tell by my books.

You stated the amount of Lieut. England's debt as being Rs. 390-6-5: was that amount due on the 31st December 1872, or the amount now due?—His present account is Rs. 390-6 5, but I do not know the amount due on the 31st December last.

This closed the case for the prosecution.

The Court (to Prisoner)—Do you intend to call any witnesses in your defence?

Prisoner—Yes.

Prisoner having called upon to make his defence requested to be allowed until the 3rd December to prepare his defence, and also requested that the prosecutor be called upon to produce certain letters in his possession.

The Court then adjourned till this day week.

CHARGE OF DEFAMATION AGAINST THE "PARSEE PUNCH" NEWSPAPER.

Yesterday at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, Mr. Nusserwanjee Dorabjee Apakhtiar, editor and proprietor of the *Parsee Punch* newspaper, was charged with defamation at the instance of Mr. Kaikhosroo Nowrojee Kabrajee, editor of the *Rast Goftar* newspaper. Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Mr. Ardasir Framjee, appeared for the prosecution. Dr. Dallas appeared for the defendant. The Court was crowded mostly by young Parsees.

The Magistrate—I am ready to go on with your case Mr. Inverarity.

Mr. Inverarity—I beg your worship's pardon. I thought the case was not called out.

The Magistrate—That is, to go on with the case if there is no mutual friend to effect a reconciliation.

Mr. Inverarity—My client feels the attacks that have been made upon him are of a very disgraceful character, and they have been going on for a long time; and your worship will see the enormity of the offence when you look at the exhibits which we intend to bring in.

The Magistrate said he had not looked into the case, he was only at the threshhold of the enquiry.

Mr. Inverarity said his client felt so much aggrieved by the attacks, that he wished to go on.

The Magistrate—Well, if you are determined to go on, you may.

Dr. Dallas said his worship could form no idea of the way in which his client had been stigmatised until he had seen all the papers and exhibits in the case.

The Magistrate—Taking it for granted that A has defamed B, it is no excuse for B to defame A.

Dr. Dallas—That would be an important element in the consideration of the case.

The Magistrate (to Mr. Inverarity)—Your client has laid an information; do you mean to adopt it?

Mr. Inverarity, answering in the affirmative, said certain materials, which were not embodied in that information, were to be added, and that it would be more convenient to take a fresh information.

Dr. Dallas said that the remark he had made was in direct reference to what Mr. Inverarity said. He was, however, open to any suggestion of the character indicated by his worship.

No overture for a reconciliation was forthcoming; and Mr. Inverarity called the prosecutor into the box.

Kaikhosroo Nowrojee, editor of the *Rast Goftar and Satya Prakash* newspaper, was called, and said—I am also the Honorary Secretary of the Dnyan Prakash Mundlee. I know there is a weekly Gujerathee newspaper published in Bombay called the *Parsee Punch and Apakhtyar*, edited by Nusserwanjee Dorabjee Apakhtyar and published on the Kalbadevi Road. It has many illustrations in it. For a long time past that paper has been publishing cartoons and letter-press, reflecting on my character. The figure which is meant for me in all the publications, can be identified, among other things, by the dress in which the figure is portrayed. A portion of that dress is portrayed with stripes on it like those of the tiger. The meaning of the word "Kabra" is striped piebald. My family name is Kabrajee. I always understood from the pictures that the striped coat was an allusion to my name Kabrajee. I produce an issue dated the 24th August last of the *Parsee Punch*. I see there a picture which I have no doubt is meant for me. I produce an issue of the said paper, dated 31st August 1873. I find there a picture which I have no doubt refers to me. I produce an issue of the paper dated 13th July 1873. I find there one picture, which I have no doubt refers to me. I also find in another part of the paper a dialogue in the Guzerathi language, which refers to myself. One of the parties in the dialogue is called the "striped crow" and the other the "Bengali crane." Reading the dialogue I have no doubt it is meant for me on the one hand, and Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengali on the other hand. I have no doubt that the Sett Honorabledas, referred to in exhibit C is the Hon. Mr. Munguldas Nathoobhai, and the dialogue is between me and him. There is no truth whatever in the statement that I have been to Mr. Forbes and Mr. Munguldas, or any one else, in order to ask to be made a Justice of the Peace. It is not true I go to Mr. Munguldas's house clandestinely, nor do I go there often. Reading the dialogue C 1, I understand that the word "honorary" refers to me as honorary secretary of the Dnyan Prakash Mundlee. I also understand from it that my paper is the organ of Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengali. In that dialogue there is an allusion by the word "Bread Market." My paper is published near the Bread Market. The word "Ghabro Chitro," is a direct allusion to my name Kabrajee. I produce an issue of the said *Punch* dated 4th May 1873. I find there a picture representing four persons. I have no doubt that the figure with the striped coat refers to me. The allusion about the "spectacled man" is intended for Mr. Mungaldas. I believe the other allusion there refers to Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee and Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee. On reading that dialogue and looking at the picture, I believe it is meant that my paper is dependent on the patronage of the above said three persons. I understand from the picture that it is meant that I am dependent on the above said three persons for everything that I possess in this world. There is no truth whatever in the allegations that any one of the aforesaid three persons have any control over me or my paper, or that I am servile to them. I produce an issue of the said paper of the 23rd March 1873. I find in it a picture representing two figures. One is intended for me, and the other for Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee. About the time the aforesaid issue appears, it was proposed by some member of the Native General Library, that the *Parsee Punch* should be excluded from the library on the ground of its being unworthy to be placed on the table. The allusion in the dialogue to the library refers to the aforesaid proposal in the Native General Library. I produce an issue of the said *Punch* of the 9th March 1873. I find there a picture in which I am represented. I produce an issue of the said paper of the 19th January 1873, and I find there a representation of myself and one, I believe, meant for Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengali. I produce an issue of the 12th January 1873. At page 15 I find a Guzerathee poem. The word "Kharoo Camajee" in the title of the poem is meant for Mr. Cursetjee Rustomjee Camajee, vice-president of the Dnyan Prakash Mundlee. About that time he had been making a speech at a public meeting in the mundlee. I have no doubt that the allusion, rotten plaintain called "Kabra," refers to myself. The allusion "rotten mass" refers to me. I produce an issue of the 8th December 1872. At page 489, I find a Guzerathee advertisement. On reading the advertisement I have no doubt that the advertisement is put forth as having been inserted by me. The first portion of the signature "Kaberkhan" refers to me. In the same issue there is another advertisement. I have no doubt that this also refers to me. The allusion "Bread Market" refers to the place where my paper is published. The *Land Bhoot* and *Tholia* were papers similarly conducted as the aforesaid *Punch*. I produce an issue of the said papers of the 3rd November 1872. I find in it a picture representing myself. The other figure, I believe, either refers to Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee or Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee. From the latter part of the dialogue I understand that it is meant that if Mr. Sorabjee desires it, I shall run down any one falsely in my paper. I produce an issue of the said paper of the 1st December 1872. I find some verses in it. The person subject to the poem is meant to be myself. I produce an issue of the said paper, dated 6th December 1872. I find there a representation meant for me. The other figure, having his hand on the head of the other, is meant for Mr. Kesowjee Naik. I produce an issue of the 22nd September 1872. I find there a picture which is meant for me, and three other pictures in it are intended, I believe, for Mr. Cursetjee Rustomjee Cama, Mr. Sorabee Shapoorjee, and Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee. I produce an issue of the 15th September 1872. I find there a Guzerathee poem. In another part of the paper I find a picture called "Drops of Servility." Here myself and Mr. Cursetjee Rustomjee Cama are represented. I have no doubt that the picture refers to me and the poem aforesaid refers to me. I produce an issue of the 8th September 1872. I find in it a Guzerathee dialogue. I have no doubt that the "editor" referred to therein is meant for myself. I produce an issue of the 1st September 1872. I find there a picture, representing myself, Mr. Cursetjee Rustomjee Cama, and either Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee or Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee. The person represented as a slave refers to me. The first command is a direction to me to put down Mr. Byramjee Jeejebhoy, who was about to receive an address on retirement from the Council. There is no truth in the statement that I ever asked for orders or any command as aforesaid. The "Sir" referred in the second command is meant for Sir Jamsetjee Jeejibhoy. Mr. Munguldas referred to in the third command is meant for the Hon. Mr. Munguldas Nathoobhoy. It is not true that on Thursdays, or on any occasion, I receive orders from anybody to write up or write down any individuals. At page 349 I find a Guzerathee poem. The allusion "Kabrajkhan" therein refers to me. By "Sola" and "Nowla," as used in the poem, I understand it meant Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengali and Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee. I produce an issue of the 15th September 1872. I find in it some Guzerathee verses at page 361. The person referred to in the verses is meant for myself. At page 362 I find a dialogue, and is I believe meant to myself. Three other persons, who are represented in this picture, are the three persons whom I have already named. I also produce an issue of the 25th August 1872. I find in it an advertisement of the sale of a vicious dog. It refers to me. I produce an issue of the 23rd June 1872. I find in it a representation of myself. I am represented as sleeping with a pair of shoes stolen. I produce an issue of the 16th June 1872. I find in it a picture representing me as a camel. I produce an issue of the 18th February 1872. I find in it a Guzerathee poem referring to me. I produce an issue of the 31st March 1872. I find in it a dialogue. I believe it refers to me. There is a dialogue at another page of the same issue which refers to two rustics and my father. I produce an issue of the 28th January 1872. Here I find two figures meant for myself and Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy. It is not true that I ever applied to Sir Jamsetjee for the appointment of secretary to the Pinjrapole for my father. My father never applied for the aforesaid appointment. I produce an issue of the 10th March 1872. Here I am represented as overwhelmed with shoes. These are a few of the issues of the *Parsee Punch* containing pictures and letter press defamatory to me. Throughout the above issues I am represented with a same kind of coat, hat, and features, so that if he once knew that the picture was intended for me he would have no difficulty in recognizing me on any subsequent occasion in the other pictures. The figures representing Messrs. Munguldas Nuthoobhoy, Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengali, Nowrojee Furdoonjee, and Cursetjee Rustomjee Cama, are similar throughout the different issues. There is no truth whatever in the various insinuations made and caricatures published in the issues of the *Punch*. I remember defendant starting an opera company some time ago. The music there was not up to the mark in my opinion. I criticised the performance in the *Rast Goftar*, and it was after that the aforesaid libels against me began to be published in the *Parsee Punch*. The *Rast Goftar* was started in 1851. It was started by Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee, then a professor in the Elphinstone College, Mr. Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama, and some others. It was afterwards amalgamated with the *Satya Prakash* in 1857 or thereabouts. Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee and Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee were at one time two of the proprietors of the *Rast Goftar*, the paper was originally started to advocate liberal views. Messrs. Byramjee Furdoonjee and Co. are the present proprietors of the paper. They became proprietors of the paper five or six years ago. I have been the editor of the paper for the last twelve years. Since Messrs. Byramjee Furdoonjee & Co. became proprietors, Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee and Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee have had no connection with the paper, except as occasional contributors. I know that natives have a peculiar dislike to be made subject of attacks in newspapers. I know that rather than have their names published in papers like the *Punch* they would pay large sums of money. I have no personal knowledge of such a thing having been done by the *Parsee Punch*, but I have many witnesses to prove the fact. Before the opera was performed defendant sent one or two of our mutual friends and asked me to criticise the opera favorably. Defendant himself met me once on the road and made a similar request. The defendant had before written against the *Rast Goftar* and not against me personally. He told me, "If you go on writing in my favor, I will write in your favor." I wrote certain articles, disapproving of the extravagant expenditure which took place on the occasion of the marriage lately at the house of Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy. The articles were written in pursuance of the liberal course advocated by the paper and the views entertained by myself, and not at the bidding of anybody, or from any personal feelings against Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy. (Mr. Inverarity put in a declaration, showing that the defendant is the publisher of the *Parsee Punch*.)

At this stage of the proceedings the Magistrate adjourned the case for further enquiry on Tuesday next at half-past 2 P.M.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

Yesterday at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court, the following case was tried before Mr. Justice Gibbs and a common jury:—

CHEATING A NATIVE FIRM.

Nanchund Roychund, a confidential clerk in the firm of Narrondas Purshotumdas, was charged with cheating the firm and thereby dishonestly inducing it to deliver Rs. 1,800 Mr. Budroodin, instructed by Mr. Thakurdas, appeared for the prosecution. The prisoner was not defended.

Mr. Budroodin, in addressing the jury, said the facts of the case were very simple. Prisoner was a sort of moonim or clerk in the firm of Narrondas Purshotum, and was in charge of the hoondie business of the firm and in exclusive charge of the rough ledger and the fair cash-book. The practice of the firm was this. Particulars of hoondies payable by the firm were entered in a small book called the bills-payment book. Another book called the daily-payment book contained brief particulars about hoondies, such as the amount, the person to whom a bill was payable, the date on which it became due, &c. When a bill was paid, it was entered by the cashier in the rough cash-book, from which it was the exclusive duty of the prisoner to transfer it to the rough ledger and the fair cash-book. By making certain fraudulent entries in the bills-payment book, he led the firm to believe that certain hoodies for Rs. 300, Rs. 500, and Rs 1,000 respectively had been presented for payment and became due on the 11th June, the 21st June, and the 21st July 1873 respectively. On the dates mentioned above, in reply to the cashier, prisoner stated that the amounts were due; and the cashier, relying on the prisoner's representation and acting according to his directions, caused the several sums to be paid to the firms to whom they were alleged to be due. The prisoner went to work in this way. With the object of averting detection of the fraud, he did not enter full particulars of the hoondies in the bills-payment book. The fraud progressed systematically, and prisoner, in breach of his duty, omitted to transfer the payments of the three hoondies either into the rough ledger or the fair cash-book, for he felt apprehensive that if the entries were so transferred, they might be enquired into by any of the partners, and the fraud might be detected. He thus defrauded the firm of Rs. 1,800. With reference to the hoondie for Rs. 1,000, a friend of the prosecutor expressed a suspicion; the books were looked into, there were no entries found in the rough ledger or the fair cash-book of the payments for the hoondies; the prisoner was called upon for an explanation; and the fraud was discovered. Prisoner absconded the following day, but was arrested in a strange place.

Several witnesses were examined for the prosecution. The prisoner, when called upon if he had anything to say in his defence, said that he and one Narondas Moolchund had defrauded the firm of the abovementioned and other amounts, but that he had only a four-anna share in the transactions, and he could not understand why Narrondas Moolchund, who got the lion's share of the spoil, was not prosecuted. As for himself he was ready to recoup the prosecutor for his four-anna share if he got back all his property now in the prosecutor's hands. He wound up by asking the court to make some provision for his young son in case he was sent to jail.

His Lordship told the jury, the case for the prosecution was extremely simple, and that after the admission made by the prisoner, confirming the evidence for the prosecution, it was hardly necessary to read the evidence. The jury at once returned a verdict of guilty.

His Lordship, in passing sentence, told the prisoner that he took advantage of the confidential position in which he was placed in the prosecutor's employment, and by rather a clever system of fraud he was proved to have defrauded the firm of Rs. 1,800. The court, in awarding sentence, always looked to the position of a prisoner; and where a prisoner, in the position of a confidential servant, committed fraud, the court punished him more severely than in other cases. The prisoner was sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment.

This was the last case for trial; and the Sessions were dissolved.

THE CAMP OF EXERCISE.

The following important Order was issued from the Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters, Poona, 24th November 1873, with regard to the arrangements at the Camp of Exercise:—

Circular G. O.

In continuation of G. O. No. 463, 31st July last, it is notified for general information, that the troops detailed for the Comp of Exercise at Chinchwud will be allotted to Brigades and Divisions as follows:—

ARTILLERY BRIGADE STAFF.

Colonel R. C. Romer, R. A., Commanding.
Captain F. A. Mant, 9th Brigade R. A., Brigade Major, Aide de-Camp.

TROOPS.

D Battery C Brigade R. H. A.
D " 9th " R. A.
E " 9th " "
F " 9th " "
F " 18th " "
No. 2 Company Native Artillery with Mountain Train.

SAPPERS AND MINERS.

No. 1 Company.
No. 3 "

CAVALRY BRIGADE.

Colonel W. Ashburner, 1st Light Cavalry, Commanding.
Captain G. Luck, 15th Hussars, Brigade Major.
Lieutenant A. B. Stopford, R. H. A., Aide-de-Camp.

TROOPS.

3rd Hussars (one Squadron.)
1st Light Cavalry.
Poona Horse.

1st INFANTRY DIVISION.

Major-General Sir E. L. Russell, K.C.S.I., Commanding.
Lieut G. Firebrace, Aide-de-Camp.
Lieut-Colonel H. Lock, 108th Foot, Asst Adjt-Genl. A. G.
Captain Huyshe, 49th Foot, Assistant Quarter-Master General.
D R. Mackinnon, Esquire, Dy. Surgeon General.

1st BRIGADE 1st DIVISION STAFF.

Colonel H. Kirby, 68th Foot, Commanding.
Major S. Fellows, 8th N. I, Brigade Major.
Lieutenant W. Gordon, 68th Foot, Aide-de-Camp.

TROOPS.

2nd Foot (1st Battalion)
14th Regiment N. I.
28th Regiment N. I.

2nd BRIGADE 1st DIVISION STAFF.

Colonel J. S. Kemball, 15th N. I. Commanding.
Lieutenant W. Cooke Collis, 83rd Foot, Brigade Major.
Captain W. R. Trevelyan, 15th N. I., Aide-de-Camp.

TROOPS.

83rd Foot.
9th Regiment N. I.
26th Regiment N. I.

INFANTRY DIVISION

STAFF.

Major General J. T. Grant, C. B., Commanding.
Lieut. F. T. C. DuVernet, 56th Foot, Aide-de-Camp.
Major A. Wardrop, Staff Corps, Asst. Adjt. General.
Captain T. L. Fraser, Staff Corps, Asst. Quarter Master General.
G. G. W. Maitland, Esq, Dy. Surgeon General.

1st BRIGADE, 2nd DIVISION.

STAFF.

Colonel G. U. Price, 19th N. I. Commanding.
Captain A. F. Marshall, 68th Foot, Brigade Major Aide-de-Camp.

TROOPS.

56th Foot.
1st Grenadier Regiment N. I.
8th Regiment N. I.

2nd BRIGADE 2nd DIVISION.

STAFF.

Colonel J. A. Wood, V. C., 14th N. I. commanding.
Major A. T. Reid, Staff Corps, Brigade Major, Aide-de-Camp.

TROOPS.

68th Foot.
11th Regiment N. I.
17th Regiment N. I.

RESERVE BRIGADE.

STAFF.

Colonel J. Rose, 1 2nd Foot, Commanding.
Captain R. H. Maude, 2-7th Foot, Brigade Major, Aide-de-Camp.

TROOPS.

7th Foot, 2nd Battalion.
15th Regiment N. I.

QUARTER MASTER GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master Generals.
Major O. T. Tanner, Staff Corps, will be employed under the orders of the Quarter-Master General.
Captain W. J. Gillespie, 49th Foot, will be employed under the orders of the Quarter-Master General.
Captain W. Bell, 56th Foot, will be employed under the orders of the Quarter-Master General.
Captain G. C. Sartorious, 3rd N. L. I., will be employed under the orders of the Quarter-Master General.
Captain W. Scott, 12th Regiment N. I., will be employed under the orders of the Quarter-Master General.
Lieutenant A C. Spencer, 68th Foot, will be employed under the orders of the Quarter-Master General.
Lieutenant E A. Hughes, 1-2nd Foot, Army Signalling.
Lieutenant A. F. Cotton, 56th Foot, Army Signalling.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT.

Major J. Hill, R. E. Commanding, Engineer.

ENGINEER OFFICERS ATTACHED.

Major R. G Thorold, R. E.
Lieutenant H. H. Settle, R. E.
Lieutenant H. Clarke, R. E.
Lieutenant H. O. Selby, R. E. Telegraph.
Lieutenant T. R. Henn, R. E. Park and Trains.
Lieutenant W. Pitt, R. E.
The Commanding Engineer will attach Officers to Divisions, &c., as required.

MEDICAL STAFF.

PRINCIPAL MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Surgeon General R. J. O'Flaherty British Service.

DEPUTY SURGEONS GENERAL.

Deputy Surgeon General D. R. Mackinnon, British Service, 1st Division.
Deputy Surgeon General G. G. W. Maitland, Indian Service, 2nd Division.

CHAPLAINS.

Rev. W. L. Eames, Church of England.
Rev. A. Polehampton Do.
....................Roman Catholic.
....................Church of Scotland.

PROVOST MARSHAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Major W. A. Gillespie, Staff Corps, Provost Marshal.
Lieut. J Angese, 2-7th Foot, Assistant Marshal.
Lieut. D. A Blest, 56th Foot, Assistant Marshal.

UMPIRE STAFF.

UMPIRE-IN-CHIEF.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

UMPIRES.

Brigadier General Aitchison, Adjutant General.
Brigadier General Shewell, Quarter-Master General.
Major T. E. A. Hall, Deputy Adjutant General.
Colonel G. R. S. Burrows, Deputy Quarter-Master General.
Colonel E. Howard Vyse, 3rd Hussars.
Colonel H. Wallace, C. B., Royal Horse Artillery.
Lieut. Colonel J. H. Reid, Royal Artillery.
Major J. Hills, Royal Engineers.

ASSISTANT UMPIRES.

Lieut. Colonel A. G. Plomer, Staff Corps.
Lieut. Colonel S. J. Thorp, Staff Corps.
Captain R. G. Mayne, 1st Light Cavalry.
Commandant, His Excellency the Governor's Body Guard.

The services of all staff officers to be available from the 30th November until further orders; the Reserve Brigade will be attached to the 2nd Division.

HIGH COURT DECREES.

The following short causes were heard before Mr. Justice Marriott yesterday:—

PEROSHAH CURSETJEE vs. R. C. ANTROBUS.

Mr. Pigot, on behalf of the defendant, applied for a postponement of the hearing of this suit for one week. Mr. Macpherson consented for the plaintiff.—Order accordingly.

SEWJE VULLUBDASS vs. SEWJE VEERJEE AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Webb appeared for the plaintiff. Summons was served on the first defendant personally and on the others through the post.

The suit was brought on an account adjusted and signed before the last Dewalee.

Decree for Rs. 1,690 with interest at 9 per cent. from the 26th September last till judgment. Costs at 6 per cent. till payment.

GEO. FOGO AND OTHERS vs. COWASJEE NUSSERWANJEE.

Mr. Leith appeared for the plaintiffs.

The suit was brought on a bill of exchange accepted and signed by the defendant. Defendant appeared in person and produced an extract from his schedule in which the claim was admitted.

Decree for Rs. 1,529 with interest at 9 per cent. from the 25th February last till judgment, costs, and stay of execution till further orders.

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PRINCE BISMARCK.

PRINCE BISMARCK has been definitively reappointed the Prussian Premier. The fact of the reappointment is assumed to contain a guarantee that he has been allowed that effective control over the entire Cabinet which he demanded, but in vain, before throwing up the Premiership a short time ago. The Finance Minister, Herr Camphausen, is appointed Vice-President of the Prussian Cabinet, and is entrusted with the despatch of current business, Prince Bismarck being prevented by the duties of the German Chancellorship from attending regularly to those of the Prussian Premiership. Some vigorous anti-Ultramontane measures (a Berlin telegram says) may be expected upon Prince Bismarck's resumption of office. A new bill is necessary to legalize the disposal of refractory bishops, and that bill is expected to gain in energy from the hand now guiding the helm. It is aimed, in the first instance, against Archbishop Ledochovski. The question of Church property will presumably be settled at the same time. The subject has, it is understood, been discussed by the Premier and Bishop Reinkens.—*Pall Mall Budget.*

THE EMPEROR OF GERMANY AND THE ULTRAMONTANISTS.

MEANWHILE the contest between the Government and the ecclesiastical authorities continues. On Monday the Correctional Chamber of Cologne gave judgment *in contumaciam* against Archbishop Melchers, who was sentenced to a fine of 200 thalers, or two months' imprisonment, for each of six cases in which he has been found to have appointed priests without the approval of the Crown, contrary to the law of May last. The carriage and horses of the Archbishop of Posen have been, it is stated, distrained because he has not paid a fine of 200 thalers to which he was sentenced. Bishop von Ketteler, of Mainz, has addressed to the Emperor a letter challenging his Majesty to prove the assertions against the loyalty of German Catholics contained in his reply to the Pope's letter. The Bishop says—"Your Majesty has charged us in the face of Europe with disloyal intrigues. Now, our agitation has either been conducted within the limits of the laws, and in that case you were not justified in bringing this charge against us, or our conduct has transgressed the laws, and accordingly we have committed the crime of treason. Will your Majesty, then, order your Government, on the ground of the facts which must be at your disposal, in presence of such a charge, to indict our leaders as traitors? After your Majesty has uttered so frightful an accusation against our honour, integrity, and loyalty, at least allow us to prove to you how ill-informed you have been." It is said that there is a second letter from the Pope to the Emperor, which the latter has not published, and which the Catholics say he is afraid to publish. On the other hand, it is announced in the official *Staats-Anzeiger* that the Emperor has received numerous addresses from all parts of the German States approving his Majesty's reply to the letter of the Pope. The *St. Petersburg Official Gazette* has spoken of the Emperor William's letter as "a telling, pertinent, and most dignified reply." A report that the Pope has sent another letter to the Emperor William is confirmed by the telegrams both from Berlin and Rome.—*Pall Mall Budget.*

THE ASHANTEE WAR.

LETTERS have been received from the Gold Coast down to the 5th inst. The most interesting item of news is a speech addressed by Sir Garnet Wolseley on the 4th to the assembled native chiefs. General Wolseley said that he was very glad to meet so many kings and chiefs who were faithful allies of her Majesty. The Queen had heard with much concern of the misfortunes which they had suffered from their hereditary enemies. She had sent him out to assist them, and had been pleased to unite in his person the civil and military commands. At the same time, her Majesty would not assist those who did not assist themselves. It was not an English war, but a Fantee war. The English forts were so strong that we ourselves had nothing to fear from the Ashantees; but, as it had become evident that a merely defensive policy would result in the destruction of the Fantees, the Queen was willing to assist them. The only interest she had in the Gold Coast was the promotion of their welfare by spreading among them the arts and blessings of civilization. "She has sent out with me," said Sir Garnet, "a number of able and selected officers, and is willing to assist you with money, food, and ammunition." The General then offered his terms, respecting which the chiefs are to consult and give an early reply. Each chief is to receive £10 a month for every thousand fighting men he brings into the field, and each of those men will receive rations of rice and beef and threepence a day, or fourpence-halfpenny a day subsistence money until the provision ships arrive. The chiefs themselves must accompany their men into the field, and must, without withdrawal of fighting men, arrange for the transport of their own provisions, which will be given out at Cape Coast Castle. An officer will accompany every chief and deliver Sir Garnet's orders, which will have to be obeyed. The general concluded by warning the chiefs that he should punish severely disobedience or "unmanly conduct," and urged them to put a stop to the "barbarous practice" of killing their prisoners and mutilating their dead enemies. "Brave men in civilized nations," he said, "never do so." The *Times* correspondent says it is quite certain that the general will not be able to do much against the enemy by means of these Fantees, and he adds—"Let there be no more pleasing illusions in Downing-street about this war. It is a very serious matter. From Chama to Appollonia, about 100 miles, the whole sea-coast is in the hands of the Ashantees. They are said to have moved their camp to a place called Dugua, only seven miles off. It is a mistake to suppose that we have quelled their spirit; and though, perhaps, they may go home now, it will be only to delude us into a false notion of security and to prepare for another attack. It is no longer a question as to whether we are under an obligation to protect the Fantees; we have now to fight for our own honour, or to be, at least in Africa, covered with contempt and ridicule."

PICKINGS FROM PUNCH.

NOVEMBER 1.

THE LATEST LUXURY.

Send the beaters into the turnip field above, and have the birds driven over the hedge to you.

IN THE PRESS.

On the Cure of Sore Throats. An Essay hitherto omitted from the works of the late Thomas de Quincey.

CURIOUS ETHNOLOGICAL QUERY.

The *Times'* Correspondent with the Ashantee Expedition says that on the coast of Sahara "there is a tribe of thieves who live on milk." When did some of them settle in England?

CANDID!

SIMULTANEOUSLY.

Host (smacking his lips).—"Now, what do you say to that glass of she——"

Guest.—"My dear fellow, where did you get this abominable Marsala?!!"

SUNDAY STORIES.

Aunt Ethel.—"But when his brethren next saw Joseph, they found him in a position of great authority and power."

Alice.—"Was he *King*, Aunt Ethel?"

Aunt Ethel.—"No. But he was very high—nearly next to the King."

Alice (who is fond of cards).—"Was he a Knave, then?"

SOMETHING LIKE A REASON.

M. de Chesnelong, in reporting his interview with the Comte de Chambord, stated that the child of miracle remarked that on his entry into Paris he would salute the tricolor *with pleasure*, "because that flag was stained with the blood of French soldiers."

"OUT OF HIS ELEMENT."

Country Gent (to Cabman).—"Pray, is the bottom of Ludgate Hill within the shilling fare from this?"

West-End Cabby "Well, sir, that's rather a nice point. Some say it's a little outside the distance, others —— However, it doesn't matter, as I shall have great pleasure in driving you there; in fact, I'd give a shilling myself to get out o' the City."

GALLANT ENCOUNTER AND SIGNAL DEFEAT.

Last Saturday was the anniversary (every day is an anniversary of something, if people would only look at their almanac and cultivate their emotions) of the demise of the good King Stephen. By a curious coincidence, our tailor's bill came in that day, and, as we looked at certain items, we could not the help singing, with *Iago*.—

"King Stephen was a worthy peer,
His breeches cost him but a crown.
He held them sixpence all too dear,
With that he called the tailor loun."

"I would not be vulgar, if I were you, *Mr. Punch*," said a voice.

"I quote Shakspeare, partner of my heart and expenses."

"He could be vulgar enough when he liked."

"Then take a higher authority, and for ever hereafter hold thy peace. What saith the author of *Ecclesiasticus* touching the raiment of Aaron? 'He was clothed with perfect glory, and strengthened with rich garments, with breeches.'"

"That is only the Apocrypha, and very likely translated wrong."

"Go to Jerusalem, that is, to the Jerusalem Chamber. I hate obstinacy," said *Mr. Punch*, shutting up.

THE monument to Count Cavour at Turin, which will be unveiled on the 9th of next month, represents Cavour in a standing posture and antique dress. In his left hand he holds a scroll, half unrolled, and with his right hand he raises Italy, represented as a female figure with a mural crown, kneeling at his feet and offering to him a laurel wreath. One of the basso-relievos represents Cavour at the Congress of Paris, pleading the cause of Italy. The monument is by M. Dupré, of Florence.

HORSES FOR THE ARMY.

"Messrs. J. S. Gower and Co. have been honoured with instructions from the Surveyor-General of Ordnance to sell by action, at their Repository, every Tuesday and Friday until further notice, 50 valuable horses each day, lately employed in the campaigning operations of the British Army. N. B.—These horses have been purchased by Government at a large cost, and will be found suitable to gentlemen, agriculturists, and others." The horses referred to in the advertisement quoted above were bought last summer for the army transport and artillery service, and have been bred, nearly all of them, in France. Many points of interest and importance in connection with our supply of horses were discussed before the House of Lords' Committee, but there were none which came in for a greater share of attention than that which has reference to the provision of horses for our cavalry and artillery. The breeders contend that both the quantity and quality of this class of horse have seriously fallen off in this country. All our best brood-mares, as they assure us, have for years past been bought up at high prices for exportation to the Continent, and only the refuse now remains for us to breed from. One gentleman being challenged to produce some evidence of the diminution in the stock of brood mares, replied—and there is much force in his answers—that we know fewer stallions to be kept than formerly, and, therefore, even though there are no statistical returns to tell us the exact number of brood-mares, we may be sure the supply of sires has been reduced, because there are not so many mares to be served. Another feature is, that whereas army authorities in England only buy four-year-old horses, and at a regulation price so low as to leave the breeder a very small margin of profit, the purchasers from abroad secure the animals at three years old, and are very much less given to bargaining over the sum to be paid. The large dealers insist that our Government should adopt a course similar to that followed by the Continental buyers—that is, they should secure from the home breeders the three-year-olds which, under the present system, are disposed of at high rates for exportation, and then keep the animals at the military depots for another year at the public expense. Such is the course which dealers themselves adopt with regard to carriage-horses. They buy at three years old, and sell at four, and surely the plan which dealers find to be most profitable and advantageous is the one which would be best for artillery horses too. To return again to these Autumn Manœuvre horses, it appears that the dealer employed for the purpose in 1872 contracted to supply 2,000, and 1,500 at least of these were foreign animals, bred in Normandy, but got by roadster stallions which have been exported from this country to France during the past 30 or 40 years. The same authority assured the Lords' Committee that if he had been confined to English horses he could not have completed the number; he would have absolutely broken down. It must, however, be remembered, when we weigh this assertion, that it would be a hard task to discover a horse-dealer who would not assure his patron that he had encountered extraordinary difficulties in effecting the purchase which he had been instructed to carry out. Forty-two pounds apiece was the price allowed by our military authorities for the purchase of these army horses in 1872, and when they were sold off at the termination of the campaign they realized 23*l.* 10*s.* each. There was, therefore, a loss to the Treasury of something like 35,000*l.* A few selected horses were kept for regular artillery use, and these have turned out very well indeed. But the price of horses, as well as of other commodities, has risen not in England only, but in France since the close of 1872. The animals bought for the Manœuvres this year—some of which Mr. Gower informs the public he has been instructed to sell—amounted to 800 in all, 700 being draught horses and the rest riders. The latter were all obtained in England; the draught horses were foreigners, all but a very few, and those few of a bad description, not at all equal to the animals picked up abroad. So scarce were English horses of this class that we have it on the highest authority that it was a matter of absolute necessity to go to France for the supply. The cost was 5*l.* more than in 1872, no horse was bought for less than 47*l.*, but a much higher figure than this would have been reached had purchase in England been insisted on. The animals are of Norman breed, five-year-olds, six-year-olds, and none above ten years old. They are heavy, but remarkably active, almost all are mares, and almost all the mares have had foals. This last circumstance is somewhat singular, and goes to prove the energy which the French are showing in augmenting the supply of horses.—*Land and Water.*

BURSTING OF AN IRISH BOG.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES."

SIR,—I have just returned from inspecting one of the most pitiful scenes of the sort it has been my fate to witness since I saw the remains of the village of Visp, in the Rhone Valley, Switzerland, after its destruction by flood some years ago, and I think a short account of it may be of interest to some of your readers.

The scene to which I refer is the result of the bursting of a bog, situated about three miles east of the town of Dunmore, in the northern part of this country (Galway). Heretofore this bog was connected with the Dunmore River, at Dunmore, by a small stream called the Corrabel River, flowing through a continuation of pasture and tillage lands in its course. The level of the upper surface of the bog was formerly 260 feet above the sea, and that of the water at Dunmore 190 feet—showing a fall of 70 feet. Up to a fortnight ago this bog presented the usual appearance of most of our undrained Irish bogs—*i.e.*, its skirts, adjoining the arable land, consisting of high turf banks, its centre being exceedingly wet and spongy.

On Wednesday, the 1st instant, the farmer occupying a farm on the Corrabel stream, nearest the bog, was digging his potatoes, when he suddenly observed a brown mass slowly approaching him. He left his spade in the ground and went for the neighbours; on his return the mass (which was the moving bog) had half covered his potato field, and completely hidden from sight his field of corn, with the exception of a few "stooks," situated on a knoll; they still remain an island in the middle of a scene of desolation. This was but the commencement; since then the bog has continued to advance in a rolling mass, continuing its course right down the valley to Dunmore, burying on its way three farmhouses and covering at least 180 acres of pasture and arable land to depth, in some places, of six feet. The unfortunate occupiers of the three farms have been turned, by this visitation of Providence, farmless and homeless, with their families, on the world.

At Dunmore a small bridge has been removed, near the junction of the Corrabel stream with the Dunmore River, to afford relief to the lands up the valley, and a bog-laden torrent is being discharged into the latter river. The worst may be said to be over, but the discharging powers of that river will be materially affected by this influx of solid matter. The source of this disaster presented a wonderful appearance. The subsidence at the discharging point cannot be less than about 35 feet. The extent of the bog affected is most clearly defined by a series of black "crevasses," where the upper crust of the bog has, by the subsidence below, been torn asunder. The whole assumes the form of a crater half a mile in diameter.

With considerable difficulty we piloted our way to the centre, where we found the brown liquid bog boiling out like a stream of lava and feeding the moving mass in the valley below. At the point where the bog burst, the turf banks were forced right over and round on either side, and assumed somewhat the appearance of "moraines."

Now one word as to the cause of this and of similar disasters to which this country is liable. They must be attributed to the absence of a complete and good system of arterial drainage. The arterial drainage of this very district (the Dunmore district) was undertaken in 1846, but it was allowed to drop, uncompleted, in 1850, although full powers had been obtained for its completion. Many districts in Ireland are full of pent-up water for which no outlets have been provided. The country generally, as is well known, is largely interspersed with bogs, having centres like great sponges, and which are nearly all in connexion, from below, directly or indirectly, with either the rivers or these lakes of pent-up water. There is a very considerable rise and fall in the levels of these bogs in wet and in dry weather.

Thus, if the discharging powers of a river or drainage district are insufficient, or if, as is too often the case, they are allowed to become in a worse condition every year by the accumulation of weeds, this banked-up water is thrown back and sucked into these bogs, till, as in the present instance, they burst their crust and carry ruin and desolation before them. A similar catastrophe occurred a couple of years ago, occasioned by the back water of the river Suck, near Castlerea.

It would be a good thing for this country if the vacant chair of the third Commissioner of Public Works in Ireland—too long left unoccupied—were filled up by a competent drainage engineer, whose time and attention might with benefit, be entirely devoted to the initiation of comprehensive works of arterial drainage. The undertaking of such works, with compulsory powers to charge lands benefited, would tend to the prevention of such occurrences; it would lead to the reclamation of vast wastes, and it would effect a wonderful change in the climate of the country and materially benefit its agriculture.

If any of your philanthropic readers would like to assist in saving the unfortunate familes who have been overtaken by this calamity from having to take refuge in the workhouse, I shall be glad to receive any contributions they may like to forward. Their lands and crops are almost completely covered; their houses are filled and surrounded with the bog, in one instance right up to the eaves.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. LE POER TRENCH.

Garbally, Ballinasloe, Oct. 15.

THE Bernese Government has permitted Russian female students to enter at the University of Berne.

A POLYGLOT JOURNAL, printed in Italian, French, German, and Russian, will shortly be brought out at Florence.

THE first edition of Mr. Mill's autobiography is, it is announced, nearly all sold, and a new edition will be issued as soon as possible.

MDME. Rattazzi writes from Paris to the *Gazzetta di Milano* that she has kept her late husband's papers, and will follow the example of Mrs. Grote, by publishing, when her grief will have somewhat subsided, a work entitled, "Rattazzi and his Time, by a Witness of the last Ten Years of his Life."

THE EDUCATIONAL POLICY OF THE IRISH PRIESTHOOD.

(*Pall Mall Budget.*)

THE ambitious or impatient mood in which the heads of the Roman Catholic Church in Ireland rejected six months ago the concessions which Mr. Gladstone, in defiance of English opinion, offered them, was probably followed by a period of penitence and reflection. To fling back the very utmost that an English Minister could propose, and much more than an English Parliament was likely to grant, was a line of action that necessitated the preparation of a new and clearly defined policy on the part of the priests, if their central and unalterable idea of obtaining the ultimate and absolute control of the higher education in Ireland was to be carried into effect. The rupture of all amicable negotiations between Irish Ultramontanism and English Liberalism must tend of course to strengthen the institutions and sustain the ideas in respect of Irish university education to which Rome has vowed implacable hostility. Even the influence of the priests cannot be so abused as to exclude the Roman Catholic youths of Ireland altogether from the advantages of academic training, if Trinity College and the Queen's Colleges, emancipated from religious tests and from the suspicion of proselytism, continue to offer a sound and liberal education to all who choose to avail themselves of it. For years the fulminations of the Church have been directed against the universities which are recognized by the State. But though they have lessened undoubtedly the number of young Irish Catholics who have obtained a liberal education, they have not prevented a considerable proportion of youths intended for the learned professions or the public service from competing for rewards and obtaining degrees from the condemned institutions. Among the younger generation of Roman Catholic barristers and doctors, engineers and Civil servants, Trinity College and the Queen's University may claim the larger share, we believe, in numbers, and certainly in quality. And this satisfactory measure of success has been attained in spite of many adverse circumstances. The persistent and menacing demands of the priests, the vacillation of English Governments, the wide-spread belief for many years in Ireland that the existing system would be supplanted by one supported out of Imperial revenues but controlled by ecclesiastical influences, the unfortunate maintenance up to the eleventh hour of religious tests in Trinity College,—all these things tended to retard the growth of a desire for University education among the Roman Catholics. It was plain, however, that the situation had been materially altered when the extravagance of Ultramontane pretensions broke up the alliance that had borne Mr. Gladstone into power on the shoulders of the Catholic vote. The Irish people could no longer be disturbed with prophecies, nor the ambitions of the priesthood buoyed up with hopes, that Trinity College would be disendowed, the Queen's Colleges disestablished, and a new university under the patronage and control of Rome founded upon their ruins. The events of last March have conclusively proved that Parliament will not sanction any revolutionary dealings with the existing Irish universities, or any proposals for handing over a share of their endowments to an institution under priestly control. Trinity College and the Queen's Colleges stand as firmly as ever, and offer their educational advantages more liberally than ever to the youth of Ireland. The priesthood, unless they can hold out some compensation, are not likely to be more successful than they have hitherto been in persuading Catholic young men intended for the liberal professions to forego an academical training. Something, it was plain, must be done, and after six months' deliberation the Catholic prelates met last week in Dublin, under the presidency of Cardinal Cullen, to give final shape to their plans and to proclaim them to the world. A series of resolutions adopted at these conferences have been made public, though the deliberations of the bishops, according to the precedents of the Church, were conducted in private. And assuredly the policy herein expounded is not lacking in boldness or precision.

Cardinal Cullen and his episcopal subordinates propose, in point of fact, to effect without the aid of the State what in their negotiations with successive English Governments they have demanded permission to do under State sanction and by the help of State funds. It is intended that the whole system of higher education in Ireland, so far as it touches Roman Catholics, from the smallest provincial school upwards, shall be subordinated to and connected directly with the Catholic University in Dublin, and like that institution, shall be held strictly subject to the control of the hierarchy, and shall be administered by the clergy. A system of affiliation with local examinations, and with bourses or exhibitions tending to feed the central college from the provincial seminaries, is to be organized. But the most striking feature of all is the announcement that the Catholic University will proceed without Royal charter or parliamentary sanction to grant all those degrees in arts, philosophy, and theology which in these kingdoms hitherto only those institutions specially accredited by the State have been permitted to confer. Twenty years ago in England such a proposal would most likely have been pronounced as a Papal aggression. In Germany at the present day similar conduct would perhaps meet with a sharp rebuke; but in Ireland Cavour's ideal of a free Church in a free State is now realized, and there is nothing in the world to prevent the former from assuming the functions—for those who wish to recognize them—of the latter. An academical degree is not much more in itself than a thing of wax and parchment; and whether it derives its validity from Royal charter or Papal bull is, as a matter of practical educational consequence, a very trifling consideration. The sort of intellectual product which is turned out by a university organized on priestly principles is not altered in substance by the mere stamp impressed upon it, and if there are any considerable number of people in Ireland who are satisfied with the commodity, and choose to think it a university education, they are quite welcome to call it by what name they please and to put what Papal stamp they like upon it. We object only to put the stamp of the State upon it, or to pay out of the revenues of the empire for what we hold to be the mintage of counterfeits. Perhaps it is after all, not so much the State stamp as the State payment for the stamping that has for a long time excited the cupidity of the Irish hierarchy. And, in truth, the time is now come for them to test the sincerity of the popular allegiance. The hope of State aid being gone, a desperate effort is to be made to obtain from other sources an adequate endowment for the Catholic University. The plan of an annual collection on one particular Sunday in every parish in Ireland on behalf of the University has already been in part carried out, but is henceforward to be more rigidly enforced, and is to be given precedence over all local claims. But another and more powerful lever is to be applied in the shape of a renewal by the bishops of their "most solemn admonitions to Catholic parents to keep their children far away from all condemned colleges and schools." While one hand is extended to solicit the generous alms of the Catholic world, the other is uplifted to anathematize the misguided Catholic parent who dares to send his son to either of the universities which the State recognizes in Ireland. It remains to be seen whether the policy so vigorously proclaimed in these episcopal resolutions will be successful. It has been tried before, and though it has done irreparable mischef to Ireland, it has not succeeded in any one of its purposes. It has not secured a rich endowment from Catholic liberality for the institution in St. Stephen's Green, nor after twenty years' development has it organized, if we may judge from the changes and improvements promised in the bishops' resolutions, a complete and effective teaching staff. It has not prevented the best of the Catholic youth of Ireland, who need the higher education, from resorting to Trinity College or the Queen's University. The practical advantages of the monopoly which degrees in arts once so largely enjoyed have been attenuated, until it is difficult to conceive what substantial inequality can exist between the Trinity College student, who graduates under the sanction of a Royal charter, and the Stephen's Green student, who graduates under the sanction of a Papal bull. If the people of Ireland are really satisfied with what Cardinal Cullen's University is able to supply, that is their own affair, and they will doubtless show their appreciation of its value by liberal donations and unflinching support.

To contradict a correspondent of the *New York Daily World*, who pretended to have interviewed Prince Bismarck, the Chancellor, two months ago, addressed a letter to Dr. Bendau at Dresden, in which, after remarking that he does not know whether any one is stupid enough to belive the story, he says—"In my opinion, the phrase imputed to me, that I intend to crush Rome, in order to crush Christianity, is enough to betray the source and purpose of the invention. That my convictions and my belief are the reverse of what this fable puts into my mouth is not doubted in Germany. In America, too, people will, I trust, say to themselves, that if a man were impious enough to entertain such thoughts, he would hardly be stupid enough to avow them."

THE QUEEN OF PORTUGAL.—The *Morning Post* of yesterday prints the following account of the accident to the Queen of Portugal and the Royal Princes:—"About a fortnight ago the Queen was taking a walk, accompanied by her august sons, in a place called Maxilhoeiro, near the sea-side, close to the town of Cascaes. The two Princes, being at a little distance from the Queen, ran in the direction of the sea, and were surprised by a wave, which surrounded them, and lifted them, one after the other, into a hole about three metres deep. The Queen, seeing the great danger the Princes were in, threw herself into the water, and succeeded in getting hold of the Prince Don Carlos, presumptive heir to the Crown. The danger to the lives of the Royal persons now became very great, as the sea had become rough and swollen, and the waves threatened to draw the Princes towards the ocean. There now appeared a man employed at the lighthouse, who, inspired by ready courage, succeeded happily in saving the Queen and the Princes. His Majesty, as soon as he heard of the occurrence, conferred the Order of the Tower and Sword on the man, and, at the same time, granted him a pecuniary pension. The Queen, who showed in this conjuncture the utmost courage and devotion, received from her august spouse the golden medal of distinction and premium granted to merit, philanthropy, and generosity. On the 16th inst., being the anniversary of the birth of the Queen of Portugal, there was a brilliant reception at Court. Their Majesties have received the warmest congratulations from several municipalities, beginning with those of Lisbon and Oporto, from the University of Coimbra, and from various popular associations. In several churches the *Te Deum* was performed, and thanksgiving spontaneously offered by various corporations and by the corps of the army. The joy expressed by the Portuguese people was very general, not only at the courageous conduct of the Queen, but also for the escape from a terrible misfortune to the Constitutional dynasty, which is a guarantee of the independence, liberty, and progress of Portugal."

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GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
LIMITED.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES.

This Company is prepared to grant ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES on the POSITIVE SYSTEM, with participation in Profits. The amounts thus assured are payable to the Assurant at 50, 55, 60, or 65 years of age.

POSITIVE PROMISSORY NOTES are given in the same manner as with POSITIVE LIFE ASSURANCE POLICIES, and the Premiums may be paid up in 5, 10, 15, 20, 25 or 30 Yearly Payments.

These ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES afford an excellent opportunity for providing for oldage, as the rates are calculated from 20 to 60 years of age, so that if a person at 60 wished to possess the sum of Rs. 1,000 at 65, he could effect his purpose by making 5 annual payments—a person at 55 desirous of possessing the same amount at 65, could extend his payments over 10 years—a person at 50 over 15 years—a person at 45 over 20 years—a person at 40 over 25 years—and a person at 35 would be enabled to extend his payments over 30 years.—Endowment Assurers beginning to pay at 20 can pay up in 5, 10, 15, 20, 25 or 30 years, and obtain the amount assured at 50, 55, 60, or 65 years of age according to the rate of premium paid.

All particulars relative to rates, &c., can be had on application to
GADDUM & Co.,
Agents for Bombay.
Treacher's Building, Bombay.

THE POSITIVE
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
LIMITED.

CHIEF OFFICES:
53, BEDFORD SQUARE, LONDON.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

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NATIVE LIVES INSURED FOR SHORT TERMS FROM 1 TO 10 YEARS, OR FOR LIFE.

ANNUAL PREMIUMS
FOR EACH RUPEES 1,000 ASSURED, WITH PARTICIPATION IN PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	5 PREMIUMS.			10 PREMIUMS.			15 PREMIUMS.		
	Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-fifth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 200.			Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-tenth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 100.			Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-fifteenth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 66-10-8.		
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.
20	91	1	4	49	14	8	36	6	0
25	98	8	0	54	0	8	39	8	0
30	106	12	8	58	12	0	43	1	4
35	116	2	8	64	2	0	47	2	8
40	126	10	0	70	4	0	51	15	4
45	138	5	4	77	4	0	57	9	4
50	151	6	8	85	5	4	64	7	4
55	166	4	8	95	7	4	73	11	4
60	184	6	8	108	15	4	86	10	8

Age next Birthday.	20 PREMIUMS.			25 PREMIUMS.			30 PREMIUMS.		
	Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-twentieth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 50.			Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-twenty-fifth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 40.			Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-thirtieth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 33-5-4.		
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.
20	29	12	8	25	15	4	23	8	8
25	32	6	8	28	5	4	25	12	0
30	35	7	4	31	2	0	28	6	8
35	39	0	8	34	7	8	31	10	0
40	43	4	0	38	6	4	35	11	4
45	48	6	8	43	10	0	41	0	8
50	55	2	0	50	8	0	48	5	4
55	64	8	0	60	6	8	58	12	8
60	78	0	8	71	12	8	73	13	4

PAYMENTS MAY BE MADE HALF YEARLY OR QUARTERLY IF DESIRED AT A SLIGHT ADVANCE ON THE ANNUAL RATES.

THE POSITIVE SYSTEM OF LIFE ASSURANCE

Offers a new and easy method of assuring Lives for any amount from Rs. 1,000 upwards, on most advantageous terms.

The leading features are:—

1st.—Undertaking Life Assurance only, and not combining with it the more hazardous and less remunerative business of Fire and Marine Insurance.

2nd.—Charging our English rates of premium for India, and one uniform rate for the whole world, so abolishing all restrictions on Foreign Residence, Travelling, &c.; the National English Life Table, constructed for the Government, being taken as the basis of the primiums charged.

3rd.—Granting the option to Assurants of paying for their Life Policies a limited number of premiums, extending over five to thirty years, instead of continuing payments during the whole of their life time, payment ceasing after the term of years arranged for have expired, but the full sum assured being paid by the Company, without deduction, should lapse of life occur before the term of years has expired.

4th.—Participations in the Company's Profits to all Assurers alike, there being but one scale of premiums, and no advantage gained by one class of Assurants at the expense of another.

5th.—Securing to the assured a sum of money for each premium paid by giving a Positive Promissory Note, or fully paid-up Policy, for the proportion of the sum assured represented by the premium, free from all conditions, and payable "to bearer;" which Promissory Notes, even if future premiums are not paid, remain always in force, and are payable in full at death of the Assured, or may be surrendered to the Company during his lifetime for 40 per cent. of the premiums paid.

6th.—Making a sure provision for the payment of Claims by investing in Government Securities, in Trust with the Official Trustee of Bombay, all the Net Premiums received (four-fifths of the gross premiums), and which Fund is only available for the payment of Policies, and can be used for no other purpose. Additional Security to Policy-holders is afforded by the investment in Consols in England of 20 per cent. of the paid-up Capital of the Company, to provide for any extraordinary mortality amongst the assured, and to be drawn upon only in case of the Prêmium Fund failing to meet Claims.

7th.—Exempting sums payable under Positive Notes from Legacy Duty or other charges, neither Probate of Will nor Letters of Administration being necessary to legalize their payment.

PRACTICAL ILLUSTRATION OF THE POSITIVE SYSTEM.

A married professional man, aged 30, enjoying an income of Rs. 15,000 per annum, drivable from his personal exertions, being desirous of making pecuniary provision for his family at his death might effect a Positive assurance for Rs. 20,000, to be paid for by ten half-yearly premiums of Rs. 56 per Rs. 1,000.

On payment of the first premium, the assured would become entitled to a Positive Promissory Note for Rs. 2,000, being one-tenth part of the sum assured, and also to a Positive Policy for Rs. 18,000 the two sums making up the Rs. 20,000 assured. The Policy for Rs. 18,000 would remain in force until the due date of next premium, on payment of which it would be reduced by Rs. 2000, while the Positive Notes would be increased by a like amount. The life of the assured, in the event of his death occuring before all the ten payments were made, would be covered for the full amount of the sum assured, and if he lived to pay all premiums, his income would then be released from further charge on account of the Assurance which would constitute a great advantage to himself and family. At his death, the ten Positive Notes each for Rs. 2,000 or Rs. 20,000 in all upon being presented at the Office for payment, being payable to bearer, would be paid free from any deductions, and without anything being required beyond the usual proofs of death and burial of the assured.

All the expense of a Will, Probate or Letters of Administration, Probate and Legacy Duty being avoided from the form the transactions had been made to assume.

ASSURANCES EFFECTED IN FOUR DIFFERENT FORMS.

1. Policies for whole term of Life with payment of Premiums ceasing at the option of the Assured, after 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, or 30 years.
2. Policies for whole term of Life with Premiums payable during continuance of Life.
3. Policies for short terms of one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, or ten years.
4. ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable in the lifetime of the Assured.

Lapsed Policies may be revived without fine at any time on production of an approved Medical Certificate, and payment of arrears of Premium and Interest.

MILITARY OFFICERS ARE ASSURED AT CIVIL RATES.

FOR FULL DETAILS, TABLES OF PREMIUM, &c., reference should be made to the Prospectus, which may be had on application at the Offices of the Company.

BOMBAY BRANCH:
TREACHER'S BUILDING.
GADDUM & Co.,
Agents for Bombay.

ROWLAND AND CO.,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

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THE ACT of PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE.

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VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

SALE of Messrs. PAYNE & Co.'s WINES and SPIRITS, at further Reduced Prices. See detailed List in MONDAY'S Paper.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

FOR SALE.

BASS' INDIA PALE ALE, bottled by the LONDON and BURTON BOTTLED BEER Co.

Cases 3 Dozen Quarts..............Rs. 5 12 0 per doz.
,, 6 ,, Pints..................... ,, 4 0 0 ,,

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

THE Public are requested to notice that JAMES AITKEN & Co.'s bottled ALE is being imitated in this market, and are cautioned not to purchase any of this BRAND unless each bottle bears, in addition to the red A trade mark label, the red A trade mark capsule, used only by above-named firm. Nothing else is genuine, and dealers selling imitations will be prosecuted.

FORBES & Co.,
Sole Agents in Bombay.

WE have received per S.S. "COROMANDEL" a further Consignment of
CHAMPAGNE—CARTE BLANCHE,
SIBADEY'S BRAND,
At Rs. 24 per dozen Quarts.
HALF-PINTS OF CHAMPAGNE,
WACHTER'S BRAND,
In Hampers of 2 dozen each,
Rs. 27 per Hamper.
CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.
2, Dean Lane, Bombay, 8th Oct.

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SHERRIES—J. Cockburn & Campbell's, at Rs. 21, Rs. 24, and Rs.	25	per dozen.
R. R. Mege & Co.'s Red Seal... ,,	20	,,
Do. Vino de Pasto .... ,,	29	,,
J. Sandbach & Son's ...Rs. 17 & ,,	24	,,
Carbonell & Co.'s Black Seal... ,,	24	,,
M. P. Guimaraens & Son's superior old Pale Dry .... ,,	26	,,
CHAMPAGNE—Ruinart pere and fils......Pts. ,,	23	,,
Do. ....Qts. ,,	45	,,
Do. Magnums. ,,	88	,,
Arthur H. Browning's..Qts. ,,	30	,,
J. Sandbach and Son's ... ,, ,,	20	,,
Do. do. ......Pts. ,,	11	,,
BRANDY—Raynal & Co.'s Superior............ ,,	24	,,
CLARET—Montheuil Franc Fils Aine		
Chateau Belair St. Julien 1868 ... ,,	16	,,
Chateau Delorme Margaux ...... ,,	16	,,
R. R. Mege & Co.'s St. Estephe. ,,	14	,,
Do. Margaux ... ,,	17	

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.
Bombay, 16th July 1873.

FRIEDRICHSHALL WATER.

A SUPPLY of this very valuable Mineral Water has reached us from the Springs. It is a remedy which is now freely used in medical practice, and prescribed throughout the civilized world for derangements of the Liver, Stomach, and other organs, and it is especially adapted for such complaints in this country. Its effect is gentle and gradual, and it neither requires a particular diet nor the slightest interruption to one's usual business.

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SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
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JUST LANDED A FRESH SUPPLY OF
GERMAN WINES,
STILL HOCK.

			Rs.
MARCOBRUNNER	per doz.	quarts	35
LIEBFRAUMILCH	,,	,,	32
Ditto	,,	pints	17
RAUENTHALER	,,	quarts	24
RUDESHEIMER	,,	,,	22
Ditto	,,	pints	12
NIERSTEINER	,,	quarts	20
BODENHEIMER	,,	,,	16
OPPENHEIMER	,,	,,	20
GEISENHEIMER	,,	,,	18
Ditto	,,	pints	10
RIESLING	,,	quarts	15

5 per Cent. Discount on taking 5 Dozens.
10 ,, ,, ,, 10 ,,

FOR CONSUMPTION IN HOT CLIMATES NO OTHER WINES CAN SURPASS, AND VERY FEW CAN EQUAL, GERMAN WINES.

CLARET.
BY TH. BICHE-LATOUR, BORDEAUX.

			Rs.
MEDOC VIEUX, Breakfast Wine............	per doz.	pints	6
PAUILLAC, superior quality	,,	quarts	12
Ditto ditto ditto	,,	pints	6-8
MARGAUX, a very good Dinner Wine......	,,	quarts	16
Ditto ditto ditto	,,	pints	9
ST. JULIEN ditto ditto	,,	quarts	18
Ditto ditto ditto	,,	pints	10
SAUTERNE, very superior Wine	,,	quarts	20

SPIRITS.
BY TH. BICHE-LATOUR, OF BORDEAUX.

		Rs.
COGNAC VIEUX, A-1 ....per	doz.	21
Ditto. Superior, Green Label .... ,,	,,	24

10 per Cent. Discount on taking 5 Dozens.

Sole Importer and Agent in Bombay, J. NEUBERG.
DISCOUNT FOR CASH ONLY.

PORT AND SHERRY.

			Rs.
PORT WINE, old, full-bodied, by direct importation from Oporto..		per doz.	24
SHERRY, Dry,—Green Seal, from Butler & Son, London		,,	25
Do.	Stout, Rich.—Red Seal	,,	27
Do.	Extra fine, very Dry.—Yellow Seal	,,	30
Do.	Xeres by direct importation......................	,,	18

J. NEUBERG,
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F. ROWLAND,
CONTRACTOR FOR ARMY ACCOUTREMENTS,
BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA,
BOMBAY.
MANUFACTURER OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
OF
MILITARY, SADDLERY, AND HARNESS,
CAVALRY, INFANTRY, AND POLICE ACCOUTREMENTS, &c., &c.,
DOUBLE AND SINGLE LEATHER MACHINE BANDS, FIRE ENGINE HOSE AND BUCKETS MADE TO ORDER.
LEATHER and MATERIALS for REPAIRS of HORSE ARTILLERY and CAVALRY EQUIPMENTS SUPPLIED to REGIMENTAL OFFICERS at MODERATE RATES.

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prevents the hair falling off or turning grey, strengthens weak hair, causes it to grow on bald places, and makes it beautifully soft, pliable, and glossy. Price 3s. 6d., 7s. 10s. 6d., equal to four small, and 21s. per bottle. IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Ask for Rowlands' Macassar Oil, and avoid all other cheap articles under the same or similar names as spurious imitations. Each bottle has a glass stopper instead of the cork as formerly. All with the cork are spurious imitations. ROWLANDS' KALYDOR removes cutaneous disfigurements, freckles, and tan, and imparts a healthy and blooming appearance to the skin. During the heat and dust of summer especially, and in cases of sunburns and stings of insects, it is of the utmost use. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle. Ask for "Rowlands' Kalydor." ROWLANDS' ODONTO, or Pearl Dentifrice, preserves and imparts a pearl-like whiteness to the teeth, eradicates tartar and spots of incipient decay, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath. Price 2s. 9d. per box. Ask for "Rowlands' Odonto." ROWLANDS' ESSENCE OF TYRE never fails to produce immediately a perfect change in red or grey hair, whiskers, eyebrows, &c., to a beautiful glossy and permanent brown or black, which colour remains so durable that neither washing nor perspiration can remove it. Price 4s., 7s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. per bottle. All these articles have been used and justly appreciated by all the Sovereigns and Courts of Europe, the Pope of Rome, and the aristocracy of the world, during the last 70 years, being of inestimable value to those who have once used them. They are sold by all Chemists, perfumers, and bazaars throughout India, Australia, the Colonies, and South America.
A. ROWLAND & SONS, 20, Hatton-garden, London, proprietors.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

THE Public are CAUTIONED against the unfounded statement, frequently made, "that the composition of CHLORODYNE is known to Chemists and the Medical Profession." The fact is, CHLORODYNE was Discovered and Invented by Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (ex Army Medical Staff), and so named by him, and it has baffled all attempts at analysis by the first Chemists of the day. The method and secret of the preparation have never been published. It is obvious, therefore, that anything sold under the name, save Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, is a spurious imitation.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Woon stated that Dr. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the Inventor of CHLORODYNE.

REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effect and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases:—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians, and J. T. Davenport, that he had received information to the effect that the ONLY remedy of any service in Cholera was CHLORODYNE.—See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay.—"CHLORODYNE is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after 18 months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

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Extract from *Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1866.—"CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not thus be singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place."

CAUTION.—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

SOLE MANUFACTURER.—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, GREAT RUSSELL ST., BLOOMSBURY, LONDON.
Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

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FOR
DRAWING-ROOM OR GARDEN.

12 inch....................................	Rs.	10	0	0
14 ,, ...	,,	12	0	0
16 ,, ...	,,	16	0	0
18 ,, ...	,,	20	0	0
20 ,, ...	,,	24	0	0

ORNAMENTAL ROCKS,
For the above from Rs. 4 to 6,

VIRGIN CORK,
For ornamental purposes, either in Drawing-room or Fernery,
Per maund of 28 lbs. Rs. 7-0-0.

SOUNDY, BRESLAUER, & Co.,
2 & 3 HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

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(From 1829 to 1873.)
Together with Notes from Acts, Regulations, Hindoo and Mahomedan Laws, and with the Law and Practice of Privy Council.

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PRIZE MEDAL
MESSRS. RUSSELL & Co.
1ST JUNE 1873.

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NEAR THE ORIENTAL BANK,
BOMBAY.

RUSSELL & Co. have just received a large supply of LADIES' and CHILDREN'S BOOTS and SHOES.

MADE TO ORDER.

Gentlemen's Enamel Hessian Boots.........Rs. 25 per Pair.
Do. Peel's Patent Leather Boots. ,, 30 ,,
Cavalry and Infantry Regulation Spurs and Chains, complete........................ ,, 8 ,,

All Orders must be accompanied with a Remittance.
RICHARD PARTRIDGE, Manager.

T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON & Co.,
WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS,
(BOMBAY AND SIMLA)
BY APPOINTMENT
TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA,
LORD AND LADY NAPIER OF MAGDALA,
THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF THE PUNJAB,
THE MAHARAJAHS OF
JEYPORE, PUTTIALA, BARODA, CASHMERE, VIZIANAGRAM, AND GWALIOR.

Vienna Exhibition, a diploma of honour and a medal have been awarded to our Agents, Messrs. H. Grandjean & Co., for Chronometers and Watches.

SILVER WATCHES	from Rs.	20	to Rs.	130
GOLD WATCHES	,,	50	to	3,000
CLOCKS	,,	15	to	150
MUSICAL BOXES	,,	15	to	300
JEWELLERY—A large selection.				

ALL KINDS OF REPAIRS UNDERTAKEN AND CAREFULLY MADE.

T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON & Co.,
Hummum Street, Bombay.

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ARRIVED
BY THE LAST MAIL
A SMALL CONSIGNMENT OF
CARRIAGE CLOCKS,
WITH ALARM, DAYS, AND DATES,
STRIKING AND REPEATING THE HOURS AND HALF HOURS,
FOR RUPEES 195.

HEALTH RESTORED
BY THE USE OF
BRISTOL'S
SUGAR-COATED VEGETABLE PILLS.

These Pills have justly acquired a widely-extended reputation for their wonderful cures of severe cases of sickness—cases in which all other Medicines had failed, and which had been given up by Physicians as beyond help—such as confirmed and long-standing Liver Complaints, obstinate cases of Piles, Dropsy, &c., &c. But while admitting their wonderful curative powers in difficult cases, we wish to call attention to their great value in the everyday diseases of life, such as COSTIVENESS, for which they are a perfect specific; HEADACHE, relieved and cured by one dose; INDIGESTION always removed by them, and the stomach so toned and strengthened as to prevent a return. BAD BREATH cannot exist when the stomach is cleansed by

BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS.
PURELY VEGETABLE.

For LOSS OF APPETITE they are the only sure remedy, as they never fail in carrying off the depraved bilious secretions that float in the stomach and destroy the healthy, natural craving for food. Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Flatulency, and all Derangements of the Digestive and Excretory organs are promptly relieved and cured by them. The public should always bear in mind that Bristol's are the only Pills made of

PODOPHYLLIN AND LEPTANDRIN,

the only vegetable substances yet discovered that are really

ANTIBILIOUS,

to the presence of which invaluable resinoids the extraordinary success of Bristol's Pills may in a great measure be ascribed. It is necessary, however, that the sick should always remember that in all diseases that have their origin in the blood,

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA,

that best of blood-purifiers, should be used with the Pills, the two Medicines being prepared expressly to act in harmony together. When this is done faithfully, we have no hesitation in saying that great relief, and, in most cases, a cure, can be guaranteed, when the patient is not already beyond human help.

For general directions and table of doses, see the wrapper around each phial of Pills; but as different constitutions require different doses to produce the same effect, it is better that each person ascertain by trial, the dose that suits their system, and take that dose, instead of following any general rule.

FOR SALE AT
MESSRS. TREACHER & Co.,
AGENTS FOR WESTERN INDIA.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY,

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Fancy Fireworks, English Manufacture.
Best Manilla Rope, at Rs. 38 per cwt.
Do. Coir Rope, at Rs. 10 per cwt.
Do. Tarred Hemp Rope (Europe), at Rs. 22 per cwt.
Superfine Wheat Flour, fresh, and Sizing.
Iron Chests and Cupboards of sizes.
Pumps of sorts.
Kerosine Oil, best quality.
Best Europe Canvas.
Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's), complete in cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Iron, English, Swedish, and Yorkshire, of every description.
Copper and Brass Pipes of sizes.
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Paint Oil, of various sorts.
Fire Engines complete.
Traversing Screw Jack.
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N. B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

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THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the Public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destination, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor by JAMES FAICHNEY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort Bombay.

AGENTS—LONDON: Mr. GEORGE STREET, 30 Cornhill, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. H. and W. GALIGNANI and Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co.—MADRAS: Messrs. PHAROAH and Co.